

Arizona

Department of

Economic Security



**Working with the people we
serve to achieve their self-
sufficiency**

Jane Dee Hull, Governor

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Executive Summary

The Arizona Department of Economic Security's Welfare Reform Annual Report for State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2002 provides information about Arizona's accomplishments in welfare reform. This report includes statistical data for SFY2002 and SFY2001 and compares trends over the past year.

Welfare to Work

During SFY2002 the Department continued to help families move from welfare to work. Arizona's program emphasizes work but participants may also engage in education or training activities.

The Department found employment for 12,513 participants this past year. The average wage at placement was \$7.39 per hour. The Department continued to be recognized as a leader in welfare reform. *The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services awarded Arizona a Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) High Performance Bonus for the third consecutive year. Arizona achieved a bonus award of approximately \$2.5 million for successfully moving families from welfare to work. The Department also met the federal work participation rates for the fifth consecutive year.*

Removing Barriers to Self-Sufficiency

The Department offered a variety of supportive services that helped participants find employment, maintain employment, and improve their career opportunities. Although a lack of funding forced the Department to curtail some supportive services during SFY2002, the Department was able to provide numerous services that enabled participants to maximize their employment potential. These supportive services include transportation assistance, vocational education training, and post-employment training. The Department also offered services to individuals facing domestic violence issues and referred 102 participants for substance abuse treatment services.

Child Care

Research consistently demonstrates the importance of child care to permit families the opportunity to find and retain employment. The Department's Child Care Administration authorized child care services for 48,739 children as of June 30, 2002. This was an increase of more than 5 percent over the previous year. For the fifth consecutive year the Department did not have to resort to a waiting list for child care services for low-income working families. However, a waiting list is possible in SFY2003.

Caseload Data

Arizona's welfare caseload continued to grow during SFY2002. The Cash Assistance caseload increased to 42,862 cases in June 2002. This was an increase of 13.4 percent from June 2001. The Cash Assistance caseload is now almost 30 percent larger than it was in June 2000. The caseload growth followed a national trend and reflected the impact of a weakening economy that resulted in an increase in the unemployment rate and reduction in the number of jobs created.

The Food Stamps, General Assistance, and Medical Assistance caseloads also continued to increase during SFY2002. The Food Stamps caseload increased by 33 percent from June 2001 to June 2002. General Assistance cases increased by 13 percent. Medical Assistance cases increased by more than 63 percent during SFY2002.

During SFY2002 Arizona met the challenge of serving an increasing caseload during a time of downward movement in the economy. The Department and its community partners will continue to build on our successes of moving families to self-sufficiency.

EMPOWER Redesign

Arizona's innovative EMPOWER welfare reform provisions continued to guide families toward self-sufficiency and personal responsibility. A greater emphasis on procedures that protect participants' due process rights resulted in a 43 percent decrease in the number of cases closed due to a sanction in SFY2002.

Arizona's seven-year EMPOWER waiver expired on September 30, 2002. The State will continue to operate many of these provisions because they are allowable under the current federal welfare law. One significant change in the State's welfare program became effective October 1, 2002 with the termination of the EMPOWER waiver: families became subject to the federal five-year lifetime limit.

TANF-Related Programs and Services

The State uses funding from the TANF block grant for a variety of programs and services that further the goals of the 1996 federal welfare law. One of these programs, the Department's Short-Term Crisis Services program, provided more homeless emergency shelter services and domestic violence emergency services in SFY2002 than in the previous year. Also, during SFY2002, community-based contractors provided over 220 workshops through the Marriage and Communication Skills program to strengthen Arizona families. These voluntary workshops are designed to improve communication and relationship skills with couples who are married or planning to marry.

Arizona Works

In 1999 the Department implemented the Arizona Works legislative initiative to test the privatization of welfare. Caseload and employment placement activity for April 2001 to March 2002 is included in this report. During SFY2002, legislation was adopted to conclude this pilot program.

Reauthorization of Federal Welfare Programs

The TANF block grant, Child Support Enforcement, and Child Care and Development Block Grant programs were scheduled to expire on September 30, 2002.

Congress has been considering the reauthorization of these federal programs but was unable to reach agreement on a number of key policy issues. These included the TANF work requirements and the level of funding for child care.

As a stopgap measure, Congress enacted a series of Continuing Resolutions to extend these programs into 2003. Congress is expected to consider all of these programs, including the reauthorization of the Workforce Investment Act, during the next congressional session.

The uncertainty over funding and program policy makes it difficult for states, including Arizona, to plan and operate their welfare, child support, and child care programs. Reauthorization legislation that is adopted by Congress will have far reaching implications on the Department, our community partners, and the families we serve.

Section I – Welfare to Work

The Department continued to help families move from welfare to work during SFY2002. Arizona's program emphasizes work, but participants may also engage in education or training activities. This section of the report describes the Department's success at assisting families in finding and retaining employment.

Participants Receiving Services from the Jobs Program

During SFY2002, the Department's Jobs Program provided services to 23,818 participants. This compares to 23,290 participants served in SFY2001. These Cash Assistance recipients are referred from the Department's Family Assistance Administration for employment-related services.

Work Activities

The Department places participants into work activities that help prepare them for employment. The Jobs Program case manager performs a comprehensive assessment of each individual's strengths, skills, and abilities. After the assessment, the individual is placed in appropriate activities that offer the maximum opportunity for immediate employment. The family is provided the necessary support services to help them along their path to self-sufficiency. The Department collaborates with various public and private organizations to find employment for participants. The table below shows the number of participants in each type of work activity for SFY2001 and SFY2002.

Work Activity	SFY2001	SFY2002
Job Search/Readiness	10,169	8,542
All Work Experience	5,169	4,483
Short-Term Work-Related Training	2,962	2,960
High School/GED	1,391	1,350

Participants Placed in Employment

During SFY2002, the Department found employment for 12,513 participants. Fifty-two percent of Jobs Program participants were placed in employment. The placements averaged approximately 35 hours per week in unsubsidized employment during Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2002.

Participants Placed in Employment	SFY2001	SFY2002
Participants Served	23,290	23,818
Participants Placed in Employment	12,405	12,513
Percentage of Participants Placed in Employment	53 %	52 %

Average Hourly Wage at Placement

In SFY2002, the Department placed recipients into jobs that averaged \$7.39 per hour. The average hourly wage rate increased less than 1 percent from SFY2001 when the average hourly wage at placement was \$7.38.

Average Hourly Wage at Placement	SFY2001	SFY2002
	\$7.38 per hour	\$7.39 per hour

Types of Placements

The Jobs Program placed participants in a variety of employment positions during SFY2002. The greatest number of placements were in the service industry. Many participants were also placed in professional, technical and management positions. The chart below shows the number of placements and the average hourly wage rate for that type of employment.

Category of Position	Number of Placements	Average Hourly Wage Rate
Professional, Technical and Management	3,149	\$8.09
Clerical	2,683	\$7.71
Sales	2,013	\$6.90
Service	3,253	\$6.35
Agriculture, Fishery, and Forestry	237	\$7.25
Other	1,178	\$8.33

Adult Cash Assistance Cases Closed Due to Earned Income

During SFY2002, 29.2 percent of Cash Assistance cases were closed because the family received earned income. The number of participants who leave welfare for work is actually higher than is reflected in the administrative data because many participants become employed and either withdraw from the program or do not reapply for benefits.

Percentage of Cash Assistance Cases Closed Due to Earned Income	SFY2001	SFY2002
	30%	29.2%

Federal Work Participation Rates

The federal welfare law of 1996 requires states, beginning in 1997, to meet work participation rates for "all families" and a separate rate for "two-parent" families. These rates apply to families that include an adult or minor child head of household receiving assistance. The federal legislation establishes the allowable work activities that are used to compute the mandated work participation rates as well as the required average number of hours of participation per week. The law includes a caseload reduction credit that reduces a state's work participation rate by the decline in the Cash Assistance caseload. Caseload declines due to federal requirements or changes in state eligibility criteria are excluded from the caseload reduction credit.

The Department has met the Federal Work Participation Rate for five consecutive years, FFY1997 through FFY2001. States that meet the work participation rates have a lower Maintenance of Effort (MOE) requirement, 75 rather than 80 percent. By meeting the work participation rates, Arizona was not required to spend approximately \$6 million in MOE state funds.

Federal Fiscal Year (FFY)	Federal Requirement		Less Caseload Reduction	Arizona's Requirement	Arizona's Rate
FFY 2001 (10/1/00 - 9/30/01)	All Families	45 %	48.8%	0%	32.9%
	Two-Parent	90 %	48.8%	41.2%	60.2%

Job Retention Rate

The Department provides supportive services that help individuals maintain employment. During SFY2002, 46.9 percent of Jobs Program placements were still employed three months after placement. This is an increase from SFY2001 when the job retention rate was 46.3 percent. (Note: This reflects beginning of the year data.)

Job Retention Rate	SFY2001	SFY2002
	46.3%	46.9%

Recidivism – Return to Cash Assistance

Recidivism is a measure of the number of participants that return to Cash Assistance. The recidivism rate used in this report represents the percentage of Jobs participants who were placed in employment and who remained off Cash Assistance for six consecutive months within the eight months following case closure. During SFY2002, 52 percent of the placements did not return to Cash Assistance.

Recidivism Rate	SFY2001	SFY2002
	56%	52%

JOBStart

The JOBStart Program is a partnership between the Jobs Program and the private sector, in which Cash Assistance recipients are placed in subsidized employment. The program began in 1995 and is one of the many options that support the transition from welfare to work. In the JOBStart Program, Cash Assistance recipient's cash and Food Stamp grants are used to subsidize employers' wages paid to the recipient. Subsidized employment is one of the allowable work activities the Department utilizes to assist individuals in the transition from welfare to self-sufficiency. The Department continues to emphasize unsubsidized employment. In SFY2002, there were 22 individuals who participated in the JOBStart Program.

JOBStart Participants	SFY2001	SFY2002
	33	22

Section II – Removing Barriers to Self-Sufficiency

The Department provides a variety of supportive services that help families find, maintain, and advance in employment. The supportive services provide specific help in eliminating barriers to self-sufficiency. Supportive services include transportation, child care, medical assistance, services for victims of domestic violence, and education and training programs. A number of the Department's supportive services were terminated for SFY2002 due to reduced funding. These include the Employment Transition Program, Parenting Skills Classes, Character Education Training, and Technical Assistance to Business. Data for these programs and services are omitted from this year's report.

Transportation Services

There were 19,368 Jobs participants who received transportation assistance during SFY2002. The Department provides transportation services to allow participants to work. Some transportation services include bus tickets, van routes, car repairs, and taxi rides. The Department has also expanded the transportation projects to allow some transportation services for an additional two-year eligibility period for Cash Assistance recipients. Please refer to Appendix #1 for the number of individuals receiving transportation assistance by county.

Contracts for transportation services were awarded to the following agencies: AAA Cab Services, Inc.; Northern Arizona Council of Governments; White Mountain Apache Tribe; Catholic Community Services of Southern Arizona, Inc.; Pinal County Division of Public Health; San Carlos Apache Tribe; American Pony Express; Goodwill Industries of Central Arizona; Just for You Transportation Services, Inc.; Total Transit, Inc.; Bullhead City Taxi and Limo; Lake Havasu City; and Pinal/Gila Community Child Services.

Work-Related Transportation	SFY2001	SFY2002
	29,581	19,368

Wheels to Work

The Wheels to Work Program matches donated vehicles with Cash Assistance participants who have a verifiable job, but lack transportation. The goal of the program is to assist participants to move into the work force by removing transportation as a barrier to employment.

In SFY2002 there were 101 participants who received a Wheels to Work vehicle. This compares to 271 participants who received a vehicle in SFY2001. The Wheels to Work Program was impacted by budget reductions for SFY2002. The decline in participation reflects these reductions.

Wheels to Work	SFY2001	SFY2002
	271	101

Wheels to Work and Charitable Tax Credit Marketing and Promotion

The Department contracted with a private entity for the marketing and promotion of the Charitable Tax Credit and Wheels to Work Tax Credit. The Charitable Tax Credit allows state taxpayers who donate cash contributions of up to \$200 to qualified charitable organizations a dollar-for-dollar tax credit on their Arizona income tax. The Wheels to Work Tax Credit allows individuals who donate vehicle(s) to the Wheels to Work Program a state tax credit for the fair market value of the donated vehicle, up to \$1,500 per vehicle.

Based on preliminary information from the Department of Revenue for tax year 2001 (data received through August 31, 2002), there were 5,037 tax filers who claimed the Charitable Tax Credit worth \$886,169 and 114 who claimed the Wheels to Work Tax Credit worth \$93,490.

Young Fathers

The Young Fathers Program provides services to assist young fathers in becoming self-sufficient, to share in the responsibility of supporting their children, and to be an active parent to their children. These services include remedial education, high school/GED preparation, vocational training, job search/readiness/placement activities, life-skills training, and mentoring. During SFY2002, there were 34 TANF participants who received services through the Young Fathers Program. The Young Fathers Program serves young fathers from 16 to 26 years old who are receiving TANF or are at risk of becoming TANF eligible. In SFY2001, a total of 245 TANF participants and individuals at risk of becoming eligible for TANF received services under the program.

Contracts for the Young Fathers Program were awarded to the following agencies: Child and Family Resources Inc., Maricopa; Child and Family Resources Inc., Yuma; Child and Family Resources Inc., Pima; and Chicanos Por La Causa.

Young Fathers Program	SFY2001	SFY2002
	245	34

Vocational Education Grants for Work Training

The Jobs Program is utilizing the existing contracts with public and private vendors throughout the state who provide education and training opportunities for Jobs Program participants. Participants received training and obtained employment in areas such as general office and clerical, hospitality, sales, accounting and computer technology. During SFY2002, there were 2,006 participants who were enrolled in vocational education. This compares with 2,315 participants who were enrolled in the vocational education in SFY2001.

Vocational Education	SFY2001	SFY2002
	2,315	2,006

Training for Domestic Violence Victims

Training for Domestic Violence Victims helps individuals who are victims of domestic violence to obtain training that can assist their transition to self-sufficiency. Individuals who have experienced domestic violence or previously resided in a domestic violence shelter may be referred for this training. Domestic violence shelter staff identify participants eligible for the program. During SFY2002, the program provided services to 81 individuals.

Training for Domestic Violence Victims	SFY2001	SFY2002
	6	81

Life Skills Training

Life Skills Training provides courses for personal development and employment retention beyond standardized job readiness classes. Contracts for Life Skills Training were awarded to the following agencies: Yuma Private Industry Council, Graham County Community College District, Arizona State HeadStart Association/Pinal-Gila Community Child Service, Inc., and Arizona Board of Regents/University of Arizona Cooperative Extension. A total of 61 individuals were referred to service providers through September 30, 2001, at which time Life Skills Training was no longer offered to individuals due to budget constraints.

Life Skills Training	SFY2001	SFY2002
	811	61

Post-Employment Education Program

The Post-Employment Education Program provides educational training to current or former Jobs Program participants who are employed in unsubsidized employment. This program emphasizes the importance of improving employment skills and affords former recipients with the opportunity to enhance their wages and career advancement opportunities. The program was implemented in July 1999. Training expenses are limited to \$2,500 and have a two-year time limit. The Jobs Program contracts for these services. In SFY2002, there were 56 individuals who received these services. This represents a 44 percent increase in participation from SFY2001.

Post-Employment Education Program	SFY2001	SFY2002
	39	56

Post-Secondary Education

Post-secondary education allows participants to pursue educational goals. Unmarried TANF custodial parents may participate full-time in post-secondary education as a work activity as long as the state continues to meet the work rate. Individuals received training and obtained employment in areas such as health care, general business administration and information technology. In SFY2002, there were 805 individuals who participated in post-Secondary education.

Post-Secondary Education	SFY2001	SFY2002
	646	805

Fair Labor Standards Act Supplemental Payments

The Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) Supplemental Payment allows a supplement to be paid to TANF Cash Assistance recipients based on the total hours of unpaid work experience per month. This supplemental payment ensures compliance with the minimum wage requirements under federal law. The Department issued 3,097 FLSA supplemental payments totaling \$776,383 in SFY2002.

Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) Supplemental Payments	SFY2001	SFY2002
	\$884,386	\$776,383

Substance Abuse Treatment

Arizona Families F.I.R.S.T. (Families in Recovery Succeeding Together) is an innovative program that offers comprehensive substance abuse treatment services to families whose substance abuse is a significant barrier to the maintenance, preservation, or reunification of families, or for recipients of Cash Assistance whose substance abuse is a significant barrier to maintaining or obtaining employment.

In SFY2002, there were 102 Jobs Program participants who were referred to the program for substance abuse treatment services. The program began in March 2001. During SFY2001, there was a total of 434 referrals to Arizona Families F.I.R.S.T. Of these, 22 were Jobs Program participants.

Jobs Program Referrals for Substance Abuse Treatment	SFY2001	SFY2002
	22*	102

* First three months of program

Transitional Medical Assistance

Once a Cash Assistance and Medical Assistance recipient transitions from welfare to work, one of the significant barriers to maintaining self-sufficiency is the potential loss of health care coverage. Participants who become ineligible for the Medical Assistance under Section 1931 of the Social Security Act due to employment, may receive up to 12 months of Transitional Medical Assistance (TMA).

TMA is provided by the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS) to eligible participants. An average of 33,113 individuals received TMA each month in SFY2002. This represents an 11 percent decrease from SFY2001 when 37,279 individuals received TMA each month.

Monthly Average Number of Individuals Receiving TMA	SFY2001	SFY2002
	37,279	33,113

Section III – Child Care

EMPOWER Redesign

With the passage of Laws 1997, Chapter 300, state statute defined child care eligibility and established child care service priorities for various populations. Laws 1997, Chapter 300, strengthened the state's child care program by providing a guarantee of child care assistance to families on Cash Assistance who are participating in work activities and to employed families who have recently left welfare. This means that any eligible family who needs child care assistance will receive it. This guarantee is a significant component of EMPOWER Redesign. The positive impact of this expansion of the child care program has resulted in the following:

- As of June 30, 2002, there were 48,739 children authorized for child care services in Arizona. This compares with 46,142 in SFY2001.
- State appropriations for SFY2002 enabled the Department to operate without a waiting list for the fifth consecutive year for low-income working families. However, due to program growth, it is probable that without supplemental appropriations, a waiting list will be implemented in SFY2003.
- The program with the largest caseload growth continues to be low-income working families. These families have not resorted to welfare. In June 2001, there were 27,932 children authorized for child care services. In June 2002, there were 29,051 children authorized for child care services. This is a 4 percent increase from SFY2001 to SFY2002.
- The average monthly number of children served in all child care programs was 38,226 in SFY2000, 40,093 in SFY2001, and 40,700* in SFY2002. This represents a 4.9 percent increase from SFY2000 to SFY2001, and a 1.5 percent increase from SFY2001 to SFY2002.
- In SFY1999, the Arizona Child Care Program expended \$97 million, in SFY2000 expenditures were \$119.3 million, in SFY2001 expenditures were \$124.6 million, and in SFY2002 expenditures were \$141* million. (These amounts include expenditures for client services and "quality set aside activities.") This represents a 23 percent increase in dollars expended from SFY1999 to SFY2000, a 4 percent increase from SFY2000 to SFY2001, and a 13.2* percent increase from SFY2001 to SFY2002. In addition to caseload growth, these increases were largely due to higher rates paid to providers, which allowed low-income families greater access to the child care market. Please refer to Appendix #2 for additional information on Child Care Program expenditures.

EMPOWER Redesign continues to recognize the importance of child care to families transitioning off welfare, working low-income families, and other vulnerable populations who are in work activities (i.e., homeless/domestic violence shelters).

- The amount of co-payments that parents made toward the cost of care was \$10.2 million in SFY1999, \$12.8 million in SFY2000, \$14.1 million in SFY2001, and \$14.1* million in SFY2002. This is a 38 percent increase in required co-payments from SFY1999 to SFY2002.
- Required co-payments are based on a family's gross income. Refer to Appendix 3 for Child Care Assistance Gross Monthly Income Eligibility Chart & Fee Schedule.

Transitional Child Care (TCC) recognizes the importance of child care to families leaving welfare for work. TCC allows Cash Assistance recipients who lose cash benefits because of employment to receive up to 24 months of TCC as long as their income does not exceed 165 percent of the Federal Poverty level (FPL). These families are eligible for child care services so that they may maintain employment and reduce the likelihood of returning to welfare. After two years, if families are still eligible for services, they continue to receive child care assistance through the block grant low-income working child care program.

The following chart indicates the average monthly number of children authorized to receive first and second year TCC at the end of each state fiscal year.

Children Authorized for Transitional Child Care	SFY2001	SFY2002
	9,600	9,327

Increasing the Supply of Child Care Providers

With welfare reform, the Department anticipated that an increased number of families would require child care. To assist communities in addressing the need of an adequate supply of quality child care, the Department initiated the following projects:

Arizona Early Childhood Business Initiative Partnerships. In SFY1998, the Child Care Administration (CCA) began a new project with contractors in Phoenix, Tucson, and Flagstaff. As part of the Department's Business Initiative Partnerships, Department clients and the public received two-week training in early childhood education. Group homes and centers benefit from having potential employees who have completed ten training modules that focus on the basics of working in the child care industry. This training also assists people interested in opening a child care business in their home. The projects in Phoenix and Tucson have been successful in recruiting and attracting trainees to the course. In SFY2002, approximately 200 individuals completed the training course.

In SFY2002 the Department expanded the service to have the training available in all counties. This will enable up to 900 individuals to complete this training annually starting in SFY2003. The course has also been renamed “Child Care Professional Training”.

Infant/Toddler Program Enhancement Project. The Department receives federal Child Care & Development Fund (CCDF) funds that are used specifically to assist with improving the quality, availability, and affordability of care for infants and toddlers. Through this funding, the Department entered into 76 contracts that developed 586 new child care slots devoted to serving infants and toddlers. This contract activity also funded 476 care providers with additional training specific to caring for infants and toddlers.

Home Recruitment Study and Supervision Contracts. To assist in meeting the increasing demand for child care in rural and low-income urban areas, the Department's CCA has contracts with community-based organizations in all 15 counties to recruit and provide orientation and training to individuals interested in becoming Department-certified family child care providers. As a result of the contracts that were renewed in SFY2002, 475 certified child care homes will become available.

Assisting Jobs Families in Finding Care. The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 maintains that parents may not be sanctioned if unable to work when the single custodial parent has demonstrated inability to obtain child care for one or more of the following reasons: (1) unavailability of appropriate child care within a reasonable distance from individual's home or work, (2) unavailability or unsuitability of informal child care by a relative or other arrangements, or (3) unavailability of appropriate and affordable formal child care arrangements. The Department's Jobs Administration and CCA have policies and procedures in place to assist families who are having difficulty in finding care. In SFY2002, CCA received 12,846 referrals from the Jobs Administration requesting child care services for eligible clients. Of this number, there were only 13 instances (less than 1 percent) when child care was determined to be unavailable.

Improving Access to Child Care

Child Care Provider Rate Adjustment. A significant budgetary change, authorized by the legislature, was effective on October 1, 2001. The Department's CCA implemented the legislative appropriation, which adjusted the maximum that the Department pays to child care providers from the 75th percentile of the 1996 Child Care Market Rate Survey to the 75th percentile of the 1998 market survey. The rate adjustment implemented in October 2001 continues to assist eligible parents in having access to child care providers.

In SFY2000, the average monthly payment per child was \$246.32. In SFY2001, the average monthly payment per child was \$246.69. In SFY2002, the average monthly payment per child was \$272.54*.

The Department released the 2000 Child Care Market Rate Survey in August 2000. No changes have been made to maximum reimbursement rates as a result of this survey. The 2002 Child Care Market Rate Survey is scheduled to be released later this year.

Improving the Quality of Child Care

SB 1180 Provision. Enhanced reimbursement for accredited child care providers is intended to expand the number and quality of child care providers contracted with the Department and available to provide services to eligible families. An appropriation (\$500,000 TANF transfer to CCDF) permitted the Department to offer accredited providers an increase of up to 10 percent above the current Department maximum rate. This brings higher quality care within reach of more low-income families who must pay the difference between the Department rate and the actual provider rate.

Effective August 1999, child care providers who have achieved national accreditation or child care home providers who have received their National Child Development Associate credential with an endorsement in Family Child Care are eligible for the higher Department reimbursement (up to 10 percent higher).

The Department's child care automated system tracks this incentive rate by provider and by payment for each child. In SFY2002, the average monthly number of children subsidized with the enhanced reimbursement was 2,117* with an average monthly incentive of \$31.82* per child.

As of May 2002, more than 100 providers met the requirements for the enhanced rate out of a total 3,000 Department-contracted child care providers (1,500 DHS-licensed centers and DHS-certified group homes and 1,500 Department-certified child care homes).

In SFY2002 the appropriation transfer of TANF to CCDF for the enhanced reimbursement was eliminated by the legislature. However, the Department has continued to offer the enhanced rate by utilizing CCDF quality set-aside funding that is allowed to be used for activities such as enhanced rates.

HB 2185. Effective April 2002, the Department implemented changes in the qualifications an unregulated provider would have to meet, prior to being listed with the Department-funded Child Care Resource & Referral (CCR&R) system. In order to be registered with the CCR&R, an otherwise unregulated provider must now be fingerprinted through the Department of Public Safety and the FBI, undergo a Child Protective Services background check, show proof of CPR and First Aid training, and ensure that pools are fenced and locked and that guns and ammunition are stored separately and locked. The effects of this legislation will enhance the confidence of parents who choose to use an unregulated provider listed with the CCR&R that certain standards have been met. Currently, over 425 providers have met the new standards and have been listed on the CCR&R.

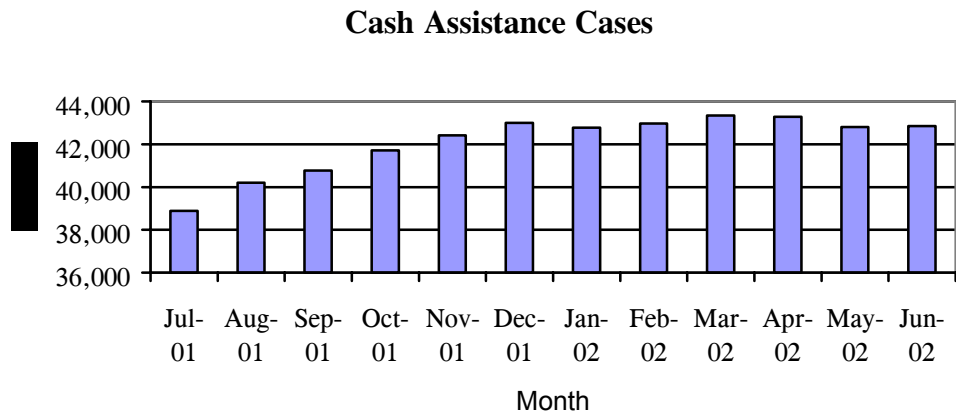
Arizona Self Study Project (ASSP). In SFY2002 the Department assumed control of an existing DHS-contracted service that was primarily funded with federal CCDF funds. This service is to assist child care providers to improve the services they offer to children and to pursue national accreditation. This contract that the Department now manages has been expanded and will allow an increased number (150) of child care providers to be enrolled in the ASSP.

Child Care Provider Training. The Department, through CCDF funding, has multiple contracts with community-based organizations and community colleges to provide training to child care providers. Available training courses include the Child Development Associate project, a statewide infant/toddler training institute, technical assistance and training to programs serving children with special needs, and a variety of other early education training topics. In SFY2002 over 12,000 individuals participated in these training courses.

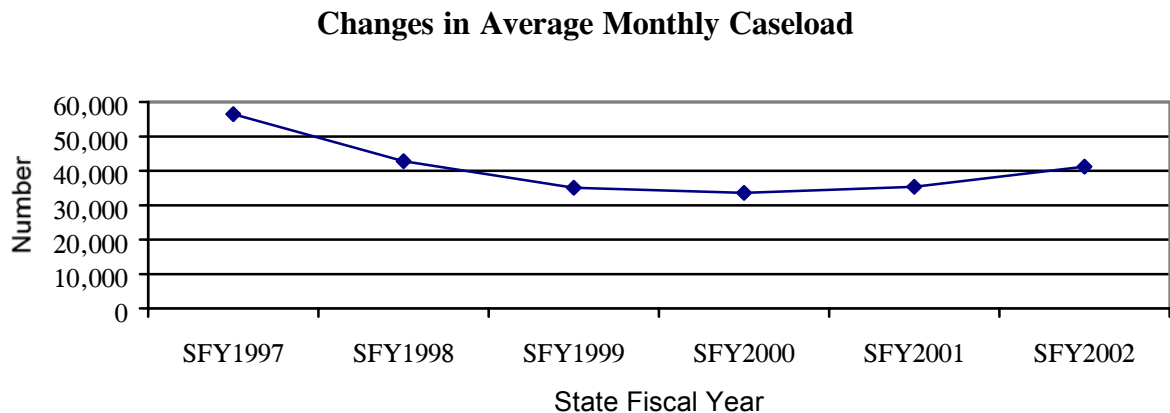
*Note: Child care data cited in this report includes statistical information that encompasses children authorized and payments made for both the Department and Arizona Works child care programs. Data also has been adjusted from the previous Welfare Reform Annual Report to reflect updated data from previous years. Additionally, data reported for SFY2002 may in some instances be estimated, as final data was still being compiled at the time this report was published.

Section IV – Caseload Data

Arizona's Cash Assistance caseload continued its upward trend in SFY2002. The Cash Assistance caseload increased by approximately 13 percent from June 2001 to June 2002. There were 42,862 Cash Assistance cases in June 2002. This includes 679 two-parent cases, and 1,026 cases with benefits of less than \$100 that were paid with state MOE funds. Arizona had 37,957 Cash Assistance cases in June 2001. The chart below depicts the combined Cash Assistance and two-parent caseload for each month during SFY2002.



The average monthly Cash Assistance caseload in SFY2002 increased to 41,236 cases. This compares to 35,363 cases in SFY2001; 33,573 cases in SFY2000; 35,081 cases in SFY1999; 42,801 cases in SFY1998; and 56,424 cases in SFY1997. During SFY2002, the average monthly caseload increased by 16 percent. The chart below depicts the changes in the average monthly caseload over the past six years. For a detailed breakdown of changes in the Cash Assistance caseload by county, please refer to Appendix #4.



Caseload Trends

The Food Stamps caseload increased by 33.1 percent during SFY2002 to 151,327 cases. The General Assistance (GA) caseload increased by 13.5 percent to a caseload of 3,360. Medical Assistance (MA) cases increased by 63.4 percent during SFY2002. The following chart shows the changes in the caseloads from June 2001 to June 2002.

Caseloads

Program		June 2001	June 2002	Change
Cash Assistance	Cases*	37,176**	42,183**	+13.4%
	Recipients	95,053**	107,545**	+13.1%
Two-Parent Employment Program	Cases	781**	679**	-13.0%
	Recipients	3,474**	2,773**	-20.1%
Food Stamps	Cases	113,687	151,327	+33.1%
	Recipients	306,568	396,129	+29.2%
General Assistance***	Cases	2,961	3,360	+13.5%
Medical Assistance	Cases	397,935	650,077	+63.4%

Note: Please refer to Appendix #5 and Appendix #6 for additional caseload and demographic information.

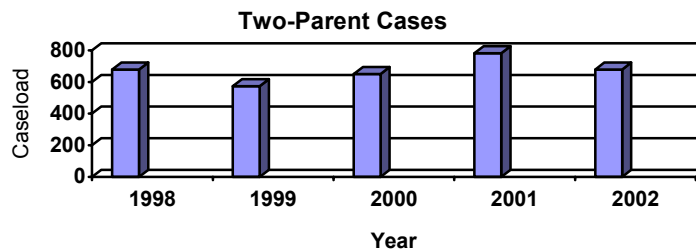
* Includes 16,917 child-only cases in June 2002 and 15,236 child-only cases in June 2001.

** Includes Cash Assistance cases under \$100 paid with state MOE funds.

*** General Assistance and Medical Assistance are one-person cases. The number of recipients is the same as the number of cases for these programs.

Two-Parent Cases

The two-parent caseload decreased by approximately 13 percent during SFY2002. Although the total Cash Assistance caseload increased in SFY2002, the number of two-parent cases decreased from 781 in June 2001 to 679 in June 2002. There were 15 two-parent cases with benefits of less than \$100 that were paid with state MOE funds in June 2002. The following chart depicts changes in the two-parent caseload over the past five years.



Child-Only Cases

A portion of the Cash Assistance caseload is comprised of child-only cases. These cases have no adult in the assistance grant. The number of child-only cases increased to 16,917 in SFY2002. This represents an increase of approximately 11 percent from SFY2001.

Child-Only Cases	June 2001	June 2002
	15,246	16,917

Approximately 40 percent of the Cash Assistance caseload in June 2002 was comprised of child-only cases. In June 2001, child-only cases represented 41 percent of the Cash Assistance caseload.

Length of Time on Cash Assistance

The average length of time on assistance for current Cash Assistance recipients decreased from June 2001 to June 2002. The average length of time on assistance in June 2002 was 12.9 months. This compares to an average length of time on assistance of 13.1 months in June 2001. The average length of time on Cash Assistance for adults (excluding child-only cases) decreased from 8.2 months in June 2001 to 8.1 months in June 2002.

Average Length of Time on Cash Assistance (Months)	June 2001	June 2002
	13.1	12.9

Household Size

The household size of the Cash Assistance caseload is depicted in the following chart. Approximately one-third (34.5%) of the Cash Assistance caseload is comprised of two-person households.

Cash Assistance Household Size



Section V – EMPOWER Redesign

EMPOWER Redesign is Arizona's welfare reform program that was implemented in 1995 based upon approval of a federal waiver. EMPOWER Redesign also contains policy changes the State adopted following the 1996 federal welfare law, the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act.

Grant Diversion Program

The Grant Diversion Program offers needy families the opportunity to receive a one-time lump-sum payment to cover an urgent need that presents a barrier to employment. A grant diversion payment is available only once during a 12-month period. Grant Diversion recipients are not mandatory Jobs Program participants but are referred for case management and supportive services.

Grant diversions payments were made to seven families during SFY2002. The number of grant diversion payments decreased from SFY2001 when 15 families received the one-time payments. The grant diversion payments were used primarily for car repairs or rent.

Grant Diversion Payments	SFY2001	SFY2002
	15	7

Time-Limited Benefits

EMPOWER Redesign limits adults to 24 months of Cash Assistance in a 60-month time frame. Arizona implemented the 24-month benefit limit beginning November 1995. State legislation exempts the following individuals from the 24-month time limit: individuals who are under the age of 18, over the age of 62, disabled, full-time caretaker of a disabled person, currently experiencing an episode of domestic violence that prevents safe participation in work activities, or who participate in JOBStart Program subsidized employment.

There were 913 adults who were removed from the Cash Assistance grant after reaching the 24-month benefit limit during SFY2002. This is a decrease from SFY2001 when 1,042 adults were removed from the Cash Assistance grant after reaching the 24-month time limit. As a result, \$65,736 less in benefits were paid to Cash Assistance households during SFY2002 than would have been without the 24-month benefit limit. Please refer to Appendix #7 for data on the time limit provision by county.

Adults Removed from Cash Assistance Grant After 24-Month Benefit Limit	SFY2001	SFY2002
	1,042	913

Request for Extension

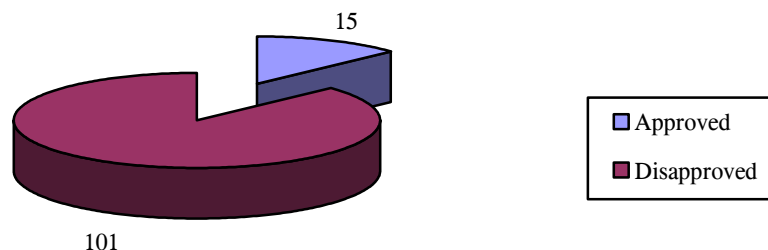
Extensions to the 24-month benefit limit are available if the adult is making a good-faith effort to find employment or to complete an education or training program.

The Department received 116 requests for an extension of the Cash Assistance benefit limit during SFY2002. Fifteen of the requests for an extension were approved. The extension approval rate was 13 percent. Eleven extensions were grants to complete an education or training program and four extensions were approved due to a good-faith effort to find employment.

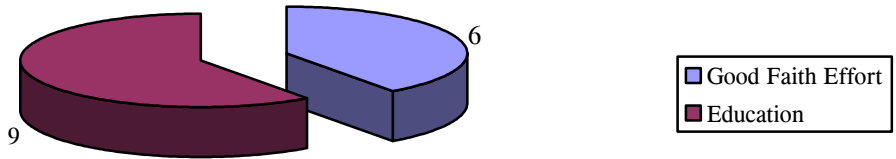
The number of extension requests continued to decline. In SFY2001, the Department received a total of 209 requests for an extension of the benefit time limit. The extension approval rate was 7.1 percent in SFY2001.

Extension Requests	SFY2001	SFY2002
	209	116

SFY2002 Requests for Extension



SFY2002 Reasons for Approval of Extensions



Family Benefit Cap

The Family Benefit Cap is a feature of Arizona's EMPOWER Redesign. Arizona implemented the Family Benefit Cap in November 1995. The Family Benefit Cap places a limit on a family's grant regardless of the birth of additional children after the parent or relative is receiving Cash Assistance. In SFY2002, there were 8,959 families subject to the Family Benefit Cap. This compares to 8,409 families that were subject to the Family Benefit Cap in SFY2001.

County	Number of Families (SFY2002)
Apache	58
Cochise	360
Coconino	93
Gila	257
Graham	99
Greenlee	9
La Paz	38
Maricopa	4,760
Mohave	249
Navajo	107
Pima	1,749
Pinal	612
Santa Cruz	87
Yavapai	125
Yuma	316
Other	40
TOTAL	8,959

As a result of the Family Benefit Cap policy, there were 70,551 cumulative months in which children were not eligible for Cash Assistance in SFY2002. This was an increase from SFY2001 when there were 57,450 cumulative months in which children were not eligible for Cash Assistance benefits. In SFY2002, \$4,136,400 Cash Assistance benefits were not issued due to the Family Benefit Cap policy. For more detailed information, please refer to Appendix #8.

Unwed Minor Parents

EMPOWER Redesign requires unwed minor parents, with some exceptions, to live with an adult in order to receive Cash Assistance. Teen parents and their children may continue to be eligible for Medicaid, Food Stamps, child care, and other supportive services through the Jobs Program.

During SFY2002, approximately 68 teen parents were ineligible for Cash Assistance each month. This compares with 58 teen parents who were ineligible for Cash Assistance each month in SFY2001.

Teen Parents Ineligible for Cash Assistance	SFY2001	SFY2002
	58	68

As a result of the teen parent provision, approximately \$58,320 less Cash Assistance benefits were issued in SFY2002. This compares to \$50,300 less Cash Assistance benefits issued in SFY2001 due to the unwed minor parent policy. Appendix #9 provides details about the total number of months that teen parents are subject to the unwed minor parent policy in each county.

Individual Development Accounts

An Individual Development Account (IDA) is a savings account that allows a Cash Assistance recipient to set aside money for education or training expenses, to purchase a first home, or to start a business. There have been no open IDA accounts since May 2000.

Sanctions

EMPOWER Redesign sanctions participants who do not comply with work requirements, child support enforcement, immunization, or school attendance.

Sanction Schedule

- First incidence of noncompliance without good cause: participants receive a 25 percent reduction in grant amount.
- Second incidence of noncompliance without good cause: participants receive a 50 percent reduction in grant amount.
- Third incidence of noncompliance without good cause: termination of the Cash Assistance grant.

Approximately 50 percent of the Cash Assistance cases that were closed due to a sanction in SFY2002 were the result of noncompliance with work requirements without good cause. Non-cooperation with child support enforcement requirements resulted in approximately 50 percent of the sanctions in SFY2002. The chart below depicts the reasons for sanction closures in SFY2002.

Reasons Why Cash Assistance Cases Were Closed Due to Sanctions in SFY2002

REASON	7/01	8/01	9/01	10/01	11/01	12/01	1/02	2/02	3/02	4/02	5/02	6/02	Total
Child Support Enforcement Sanction	111	152	110	112	97	100	112	70	55	18	9	27	973
Immunization Sanction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Failure to Comply with Jobs Program	105	100	78	73	70	85	85	129	100	40	46	87	998
School Attendance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	3
TOTAL	216	252	188	185	167	185	197	200	155	58	56	115	1,974

The number of Cash Assistance cases that were closed due to a sanction decreased by approximately 43 percent between SFY2002 and SFY2001. There were 1,974 Cash Assistance cases closed due to a sanction in SFY2002. This compares with 3,499 case closures in SFY2001, and 6,135 case closures in SFY2000. The lower number of case closures from sanctions may be attributed to the steps the Department has taken to work with participants prior to the imposition of a sanction.

Cases Closed Due to Sanctions	SFY2001	SFY2002
	3,499	1,974

In SFY2002, 3,119 cases were sanctioned with a 25 percent reduction; 2,216 cases with a 50 percent reduction, and 1,974 were closed for a third sanction. Appendix #10 contains a series of charts that provides information about the number of Cash Assistance cases by county impacted by the 25 percent, 50 percent, and case closures due to sanctions in SFY2002 and SFY2001.

Accuracy, Timeliness, and Satisfaction

Payment Accuracy. The Cash Assistance payment accuracy rate for SFY2002 increased to 95.5 percent. The payment accuracy rate was 95.3 percent in SFY2001.

Cash Assistance Payment Accuracy Rate	SFY2001	SFY2002
	95.3	95.5

Timeliness. In SFY2002, the Department's Cash Assistance timeliness rate decreased to 97.4 percent. The timeliness rate was 98.3 percent in SFY2001.

Cash Assistance Timeliness Rate	SFY2001	SFY2002
	98.3	97.4

Customer Satisfaction. According to the Department's Family Assistance Administration, customer satisfaction survey results indicated that the SFY2002 rate of customer satisfaction increased to 90.6 percent. This represents an increase from SFY2001 when the customer satisfaction rate was 90.4 percent. (Note: These rates represent combined responses indicating neutral/somewhat satisfied/very satisfied.)

Customer Satisfaction Rate	SFY2001	SFY2002
	90.4	90.6

Preventing Fraud and Abuse

The Department continued its efforts to prevent fraud and abuse in welfare programs. In SFY2002, there were 66 cases that were referred for prosecution. This represents a decrease from SFY2001 when 78 cases were referred for prosecution.

Cases Referred for Prosecution	SFY2001	SFY2002
	78	66

The benefit dollar amount referred for prosecution in SFY2002 was \$239,400. This compares to \$258,320 in SFY2001. The decrease of about \$18,000 reflects the reduced number of referrals.

Dollar Amount Referred for Prosecution	SFY2001	SFY2002
	\$258,320	\$239,400

Section VI – TANF-Related Programs and Services

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) funds support a variety of programs and services that meet the four goals of the 1996 federal welfare laws. These activities include families and children in crisis, Tribal initiatives, and strategies to prevent out-of-wedlock births.

Short-Term Crisis Services and Emergency Shelter Services

TANF funding is used to provide assistance to persons who have an emergent basic need that cannot be met immediately by their own income or resources. Funding for the Short-Term Crisis Services is used in three areas: (1) crisis assistance, (2) homeless shelters, and (3) domestic violence shelters. In SFY2002, there were 4,752 applications approved for services for Short-Term Crisis Services. Following are some of the outcomes achieved through this program.

Crisis Assistance

Measure	Households Participating SFY2001	Households Participating SFY2002
Utility Assistance Payments	1,100	824
Rent/Mortgage Payments	1,065	874
Eviction Prevention	3,233	3,518
Special Needs	86	71
Total	5,484	5,287

Homeless Emergency Shelter

Measure	SFY2001	SFY2002
Persons Receiving Shelter Services	25,324	28,300
Households Receiving Prevention Services	4,183*	4,600

* This includes some households served within the crisis assistance eviction prevention category.

Domestic Violence Emergency Shelter

Measure	Women and Children SFY2001	Women and Children SFY2002
Sheltered in Crisis Shelters	7,364	8,539
Sheltered in Transitional Shelters	293	412
Counseling Hours in Shelter	55,969	85,553

Child Welfare Data

There were 34,327 reports of child abuse and neglect in SFY2002. This represents an increase of approximately four percent from SFY2001.

Number of Substantiated Reports of Child Abuse and Neglect

	Total Number of Reports	Total Number of Reports Subject to Substantiation	Number of Substantiated Reports	Substantiation Rate
SFY2001	32,908	22,071	4,030	18%
SFY2002*	34,327	24,421	3,111	13%

*SFY2002 data is not finalized. The number of reports subject to substantiation is finalized 90 days after the end of the year. The number of substantiated reports are finalized nine months after the end of the year.

Family Builders

The Family Builders Program allows CPS to refer selected low, or potential, risk child abuse reports to a network of community-based providers, in four counties in Arizona, for family assessments, case management, and services after triage by CPS. The program uses a strength-based, family-centered practice approach as opposed to an investigative approach and seeks to reduce the recurrences of subsequent substantiated child abuse and neglect reports.

Services provided may include family assessment, case management, child care, behavioral health, financial assistance/supplies, emergency shelter services, parenting skills training, housing search and relocation, recreation, transportation, intensive family preservation, and substance abuse/detoxification.

In SFY2002, the Department served approximately 2,574 families using TANF and other federal funds. In SFY2001, the Department served approximately 1,897 families with TANF funds, and 881 families using state general funds. On average, 40 percent of the participants were married.

Families Served	SFY2001	SFY2002
	2,778	2,574

Homeless Youth Intervention Program

The Homeless Youth Intervention Program provides services to homeless youth who are not served by the State's CPS. The program provides 24-hour crisis services, family reunification, job training and employment assistance, assistance in obtaining shelter, a transitional and independent living program, and any other additional services that the Department determines appropriate to meet the needs for the homeless youth to achieve self-sufficiency.

In SFY2002, the program received 163 referrals, and 157 were approved for services. Of those 157 approvals, 40 were males and 117 females. In SFY2001, the program received 290 referrals and 281 were approved for services. Of those 281 approvals, 92 were males and 189 were females. The program began receiving referrals in February 2000.

Youths Served	SFY2001	SFY2002
	281	157

Permanent Guardianship Subsidy

The Permanent Guardianship Subsidy Program provides a monthly subsidy to permanent guardians who are non-parent relatives as defined in state statute. During SFY2002, 654 participants received a subsidy. This compares with 324 participants who received a subsidy in SFY2001.

Permanent Guardianship Subsidy Participants	SFY2001	SFY2002
	324	654

Lay and Legal Advocacy for Domestic Violence Victims

Arizona uses TANF funds to provide legal and lay-legal advocacy services for domestic violence victims and their children who have an income of less than 185 percent of the FPL. The legal and lay-legal advocacy services include a range of legal assistance covering all civil matters that assist the victims and their children to become safe and self-sufficient. Attorneys and lay-legal advocates provide these services. The outreach for the services includes domestic violence programs and extends beyond shelters, since not all victims in need of legal assistance contact the domestic violence programs. The services also target under served populations including rural, Native American, immigrant, and non-English speaking populations.

During SFY2002, the program provided assistance to 3,095 victims in 260 self-help clinics. Also during SFY2002, 5,002 victims received services from an attorney or a paralegal, and 2,104 victims received services from lay and legal advocates. This compares to SFY2001 when the program provided assistance to 1,436 victims in 156 self-help clinics, 2,903 victims received services from attorneys or a paralegal, and 1,377 victims received services from lay and legal advocates. The chart below compares the total number of individuals served in the last two years.

Individuals Served	SFY2001	SFY2002
	5,716	10,201

Out-of-Wedlock Births

Teen birth rates in Arizona continued their downward trend. The teen birth rate per 1,000 births in Arizona was 67.6 in 2000. This compares with 72.9 in 1999. The teen birth rate in Arizona declined by 16.2 percent from 1991. According to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), teen birth rates are at their lowest rate in 60 years. Although the rates are falling at a faster rate than the national average, the rate among girls aged 15 to 19 in Arizona is still higher than the national average. The following chart compares the Arizona teen birth rate to the national teen birth rate for this age group. Arizona's decrease from 1991 to 2000 is less than the national average by slightly more than 5 percentage points.

BIRTH RATES FOR TEENS 15-19 YEARS OF AGE

Births per 1000

	1991	1999	2000	Percent Change 1991-2000
Arizona	80.7	72.9	67.6	-16.2%
United States	62.1	49.6	48.7	-21.5%

Source: DHHS National Center for Health Statistics

The chart below compares Arizona's non-marital births for the past five years. The percentage of non-marital births increased slightly to 39.3 percent in 2000.

NON-MARITAL BIRTHS

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Non-Marital Births	28,472	29,924	31,272	33,438	33,583
Non-Marital Birth Percentage	37.7%	38.4%	38.8%	39.3%	39.4%

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services

Beginning in SFY1997, the Arizona State Legislature appropriated \$2 million annually to the Department for a Teen Pregnancy Prevention Program. The Department entered into an Interagency Services Agreement (ISA) with the Arizona Department of Health Services (DHS), the state entity responsible for such programs, to administer the State's Teen Pregnancy Prevention Program. In SFY2002, the Legislature appropriated the funds directly to DHHS.

For SFY2002, DHS awarded contracts to 17 community-based organizations for programs to promote sexual abstinence until marriage. Organizations that were funded include health centers, educational institutions, faith-based and community-based organizations, and community partnerships. A listing of the funded programs by county, and a description of their program for each organization, is included in Appendix #11.

Tribal Welfare Reform Activities

Arizona Tribal TANF Appropriation. In 2002, the Arizona State Legislature continued the \$1 million appropriation in TANF funds for Arizona's 21 tribes to "enhance welfare reform activities." However, the program ended on June 30, 2002. During the past three state fiscal years, the tribes used the funds for any program or service that constitutes an allowable expenditure under the federal TANF regulations. Each tribe's appropriation was based upon tribal enrollment numbers, which provided tribal grants in the amounts of \$500 to \$550,600 over the past three state fiscal years.

Pascua Yaqui Tribal TANF Program. The Pascua Yaqui Tribe has had an approved Tribal TANF program since November 1997. The Pascua Yaqui Tribe opted to contract back with the Department to provide services based on tribal policies. The Department continues to provide technical support and assistance at the tribe's request.

White Mountain Apache Tribal TANF Program. The White Mountain Apache Tribe has had an approved Tribal TANF program since April 1998. The tribe operates their Tribal TANF program with Department technical support and assistance.

Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community TANF Program (SRPMIC). In July 1999, the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community began to operate their own TANF program. The State continues to administer the Food Stamps and Medical Assistance programs. SRPMIC is the only Tribe that currently has all of its welfare reform programs, including state-administered programs, in one building on the reservation.

Navajo Nation TANF Program. The Navajo Nation has had an approved Tribal TANF program since October 2000. The tribe opened their tribal TANF program doors in March 2002. By the end of 2002 the state will have transferred all state-managed TANF cases involving Navajo families over to the Navajo Nation TANF Program. The Department will continue to provide technical support and assistance.

Hopi Tribal TANF Program. The Hopi Tribe has had an approved Tribal TANF program since May 2001. The tribe plans to take over operation of their Tribal TANF program within two years. During the transition phase, the Department will provide technical support and assistance.

Other Tribal TANF Programs. The Department respects the sovereignty of tribes and supports their efforts to become more autonomous. Other Arizona tribes, such as the Tohono O'odham and San Carlos Apache, have expressed interest in developing Tribal TANF plans. The Department is working with representatives from these governments to offer assistance in the development and implementation of their Tribal TANF programs.

Marriage and Communication Skills

TANF funds are used for marriage and communication skills workshops that are designed to promote communication and relationship skills for couples who are planning to marry or who are already married. During SFY2002, 11 organizations provided the workshops in 11 of Arizona's 15 counties. Over 220 workshops were conducted during SFY2002. As of June 30, 2002, 713 couples attended the workshops and 529 of these couples completed the workshop courses. Couples were required to pay 15 percent of the cost of the workshop. Parents whose income was below 150 percent of the FPL qualified for a voucher that paid for the cost of the workshops. Vouchers were provided to 33 couples during SFY2002.

The Department developed and began distributing a *Marriage Handbook* during SFY2002. The *Marriage Handbook* is provided free of charge to marriage license applicants and is distributed by the Clerks of the County Court. Over 40,000 copies in English and 8,000 copies in both English and Spanish have been provided to the Clerks of the County Court. A copy of the *Marriage Handbook* is also available on the Department's web page www.de.state.az.us/marriage.

Food Distribution

The Association of Arizona Food Banks reported that 105,505,645 pounds of food were distributed in SFY2002 by Department-contracted food banks that receive TANF funding. These food banks are regional food bank warehouses serving small food distribution outlets (pantries and food banks) in Arizona. The regional food banks efficiently serve the smaller food distribution outlets because of their strategic geographical locations throughout the State and their mutual collaboration on food transportation and storage. The chart below compares the pounds of food distributed in SFY2001 and SFY2002.

Pounds of Food Distributed by Food Banks	SFY2001	SFY2002
	122,409,964	105,505,645

Section VII - Arizona Works

Laws 1997, Chapter 300, established the Arizona Works pilot program. Arizona Works is a welfare employment program that is operated by a private contractor. The legislation created the Arizona Works Agency Procurement Board to receive proposals and award a contract with a private entity. On January 11, 1999, the Board awarded a contract to MAXIMUS, Inc. The project was implemented on April 1, 1999.

The pilot operated primarily in the eastern portion of Maricopa County. The pilot also operated for a short period of time in Greenlee County during SFY2002. Below is a chart that summarizes the composition of the Arizona Works caseload and employment placement activity from April 2001 through March 2002. During SFY2002, legislation was adopted to conclude this pilot program.

Arizona Works

Caseload and Employment Placement Activity

April 2001– March 2002

	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR
TOTAL TANF CASES	3614	3698	3752	3748	3857	3931	4066	4093	4138	4164	4061	4210
TOTAL CHILD-ONLY CASES	1810	1805	1825	1817	1848	1887	1920	1996	1888	1876	1859	1919
TOTAL FULL-TIME EMPLOYMENT PLACEMENTS IN THE MONTH*	115	37	39	11	12	4	5	21	77	91	18	70
TOTAL PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT PLACEMENTS IN THE MONTH*	73	23	16	10	8	2	5	20	27	55	11	38

*NOTE: These numbers relate to unsubsidized job placements as defined by Arizona Works legislation. The numbers may not allow for a direct comparison with other programs.

Appendices

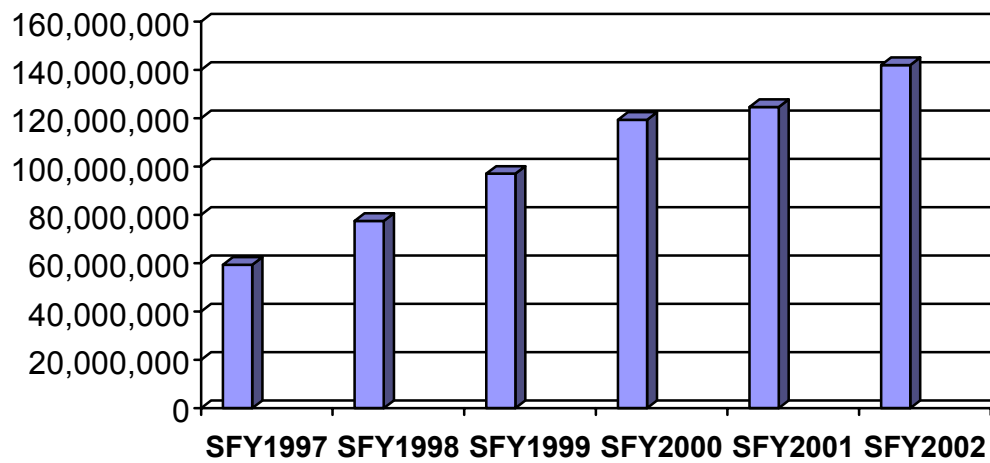
- Appendix 1 Transportation Assistance
- Appendix 2 Child Care Program Expenditures
- Appendix 3 Child Care Assistance Gross Monthly Income Eligibility Chart & Fee Schedule
- Appendix 4 Average Cash Assistance Cases, Recipients, Payments by County
- Appendix 5 Cash Assistance Caseload Demographics
- Appendix 6 Food Stamps, General Assistance, and Medical Assistance Caseload Data
- Appendix 7 Two-Year EMPOWER Time Limit Data
- Appendix 8 Cash Assistance Cases with Family Benefit Cap Children
- Appendix 9 Teen Parents Not Eligible for Cash Assistance Due to Minor Parent Provisions
- Appendix 10 Cash Assistance Cases - Sanction Data
- Appendix 11 Teen Pregnancy Prevention Programs

Transportation Assistance

COUNTY	SFY2001	SFY2002
APACHE	331	378
COCHISE	1,978	1,476
COCONINO	237	407
GILA	996	636
GRAHAM	483	606
GREENLEE	62	73
LA PAZ	199	166
MARICOPA	9,895	7,468
MOHAVE	1,482	1,262
NAVAJO	1,195	761
PIMA	8,023	6,027
PINAL	1,562	1,442
SANTA CRUZ	612	420
YAVAPAI	773	557
YUMA	1,753	1,440
TOTAL	29,581	23,119

Unduplicated Count

Child Care Program Expenditures



Appendix #3

CHILD CARE ASSISTANCE GROSS MONTHLY INCOME ELIGIBILITY CHART & FEE SCHEDULE
EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2001

Family Size ↓	<u>FEE LEVEL 1 (L1)</u> INCOME MAXIMUM EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN 85% FPL*	<u>FEE LEVEL 2 (L2)</u> INCOME MAXIMUM EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN 100% FPL*	<u>FEE LEVEL 3 (L3)</u> INCOME MAXIMUM EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN 135% FPL*	<u>FEE LEVEL 4 (L4)</u> INCOME MAXIMUM EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN 145% FPL*	<u>FEE LEVEL 5 (L5)</u> INCOME MAXIMUM EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN 155% FPL*	<u>FEE LEVEL 6 (L6)</u> INCOME MAXIMUM EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN 165% FPL*
1	0 – 609	610 – 716	717 – 967	968 – 1,039	1,040 – 1,110	1,111 – 1,182
2	0 – 823	824 – 968	969 – 1,307	1,308 – 1,404	1,405 – 1,501	1,502 – 1,598
3	0 – 1,037	1,038 – 1,220	1,221 – 1,647	1,648 – 1,769	1,770 – 1,891	1,892 – 2,013
4	0 – 1,251	1,251 – 1,471	1,472 – 1,986	1,987 – 2,133	2,134 – 2,281	2,282 – 2,428
5	0 – 1,465	1,466 – 1,723	1,724 – 2,327	2,328 – 2,499	2,500 – 2,671	2,672 – 2,843
6	0 – 1,679	1,680 – 1,975	1,976 – 2,667	2,668 – 2,864	2,865 – 3,062	3,063 – 3,259
7	0 – 1,893	1,894 – 2,226	2,227 – 3,006	3,007 – 3,228	3,229 – 3,451	3,452 – 3,673
8	0 – 2,107	2,108 – 2,478	2,479 – 3,346	3,347 – 3,594	3,595 – 3,841	3,842 – 4,089
9	0 – 2,321	2,322 – 2,730	2,731 – 3,686	3,687 – 3,959	3,960 – 4,232	4,233 – 4,505
10	0 – 2,534	2,535 – 2,981	2,982 – 4,025	4,026 – 4,323	4,324 – 4,621	4,622 – 4,919
11	0 – 2,749	2,750 – 3,233	3,234 – 4,365	4,366 – 4,688	4,689 – 5,012	5,013 – 5,335
12	0 – 2,963	2,964 – 3,485	3,486 – 4,705	4,706 – 5,054	5,055 – 5,402	5,403 – 5,636**

MINIMUM REQUIRED CO-PAYMENTS

1st child in care	full day = \$1.00 part day = \$.50	full day = \$2.00 part day = \$1.00	full day = \$3.00 part day = \$1.50	full day = \$5.00 part day = \$2.50	full day = \$7.00 part day = \$3.50	full day = \$10.00 part day = \$5.00
2nd child in care	full day = \$.50 part day = \$.25	full day = \$1.00 part day = \$.50	full day = \$1.50 part day = \$.75	full day = \$2.50 part day = \$1.25	full day = \$3.50 part day = \$1.75	full day = \$5.00 part day = \$2.50
3rd child in care	full day = \$.50 part day = \$.25	full day = \$1.00 part day = \$.50	full day = \$1.50 part day = \$.75	full day = \$2.50 part day = \$1.25	full day = \$3.50 part day = \$1.75	full day = \$5.00 part day = \$2.50

No minimum required co-pay for 4th {or more} child in care. Full day = six or more hours; part day = less than six hours.

Families receiving child care assistance based upon involvement with Child Protective Services/Foster Care, the Jobs Program, the Arizona Works Program or those who are receiving cash assistance and who are employed, may not have an assigned fee level and may not have a minimum required co-payment. However, all families may be responsible for charges above the Minimum Required Co-Payments if a provider's rates exceed allowable state reimbursement maximums and/or the provider has other additional charges.

* Federal Poverty Level (FPL) = US DHHS 2001 poverty guidelines.

** This amount is equal to the Federal Child Care & Development Fund statutory limit (for eligibility for child care assistance) of 85% of the state median income.

AVERAGE CASH ASSISTANCE CASES, RECIPIENTS, PAYMENTS BY COUNTY* - SFY2002

COUNTY	AVERAGE CASES PER MONTH	AVERAGE RECIPIENTS PER MONTH	AVERAGE TOTAL PAYMENTS PER MONTH	AVERAGE PAYMENT PER CASE	AVERAGE PAYMENT PER RECIPIENT	TOTAL PAYMENTS
APACHE	1,732	5,265	462,780	\$267.25	\$87.90	\$5,553,363
COCHISE	1,303	3,255	349,293	\$268.00	\$107.32	\$4,191,520
COCONINO	955	2,733	263,002	\$275.27	\$96.24	\$3,156,018
GILA	848	2,217	238,654	\$281.57	\$107.67	\$2,863,846
GREENLEE	68	162	19,075	\$282.24	\$117.93	\$228,894
GRAHAM	487	1,159	131,228	\$269.65	\$113.23	\$1,574,733
LA PAZ	200	518	55,042	\$275.56	\$106.29	\$660,509
MARICOPA	20,086	50,543	5,678,932	\$282.74	\$112.36	\$68,147,182
MOHAVE	1,385	3,347	373,721	\$269.80	\$111.67	\$4,484,656
NAVAJO	2,331	6,419	634,680	\$272.23	\$98.88	\$7,616,164
PIMA	7,360	18,465	2,022,755	\$274.85	\$109.55	\$24,273,063
PINAL	2,080	5,648	583,345	\$280.45	\$103.28	\$7,000,144
SANTA CRUZ	369	971	100,459	\$272.25	\$103.42	\$1,205,509
YAVAPAI	760	1,757	198,486	\$261.08	\$113.00	\$2,381,833
YUMA	1,273	3,308	344,721	\$270.38	\$104.22	\$4,136,654
TOTAL	41,236	105,763	11,456,174	\$277.82	\$108.32	\$137,474,088

*Excludes two-parent households and unduplicated cases, recipients, and payments.

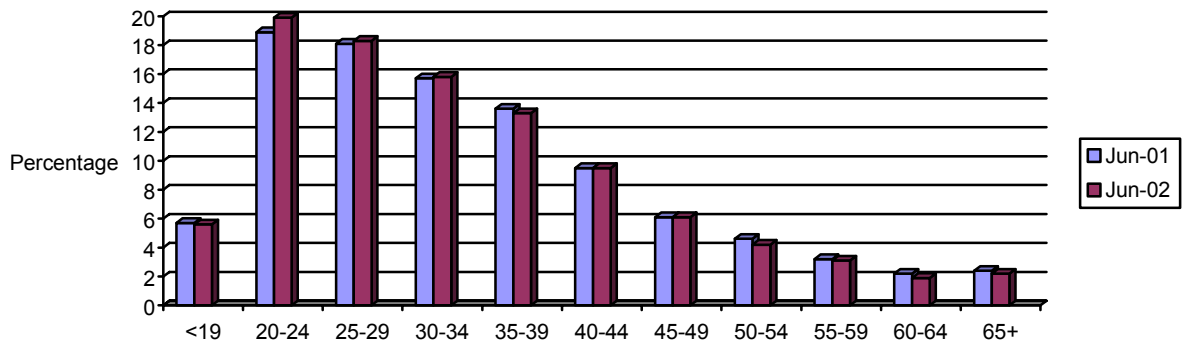
AVERAGE CASH ASSISTANCE CASES, RECIPIENTS, PAYMENTS BY COUNTY* - SFY2001

COUNTY	AVERAGE CASES PER MONTH	AVERAGE RECIPIENTS PER MONTH	AVERAGE TOTAL PAYMENTS PER MONTH	AVERAGE PAYMENT PER CASE	AVERAGE PAYMENT PER RECIPIENT	TOTAL PAYMENTS
APACHE	1,947	5,890	\$492,739.42	\$253.08	\$83.66	\$5,912,873
COCHISE	1,171	2,921	\$308,779.58	\$263.69	\$105.71	\$3,705,355
COCONINO	891	2,563	\$233,840.92	\$262.45	\$91.24	\$2,806,091
GILA	796	2,063	\$225,925.00	\$283.83	\$109.51	\$2,711,100
GREENLEE	49	117	\$13,155.33	\$268.48	\$112.44	\$157,864
GRAHAM	430	1,025	\$114,998.58	\$267.44	\$112.19	\$1,379,983
LA PAZ	161	412	\$43,086.17	\$267.62	\$104.58	\$517,034
MARICOPA	16,348	40,438	\$4,570,593.67	\$279.58	\$113.03	\$54,847,124
MOHAVE	1,199	2,926	\$318,073.08	\$265.28	\$108.71	\$3,816,877
NAVAJO	2,282	6,309	\$608,981.58	\$266.86	\$96.53	\$7,307,779
PIMA	6,335	15,975	\$1,724,125.00	\$272.16	\$107.93	\$20,689,500
PINAL	1,698	4,617	\$467,509.08	\$275.33	\$101.26	\$5,610,109
SANTA CRUZ	316	841	\$86,671.42	\$274.28	\$103.06	\$1,040,057
YAVAPAI	630	1,429	\$161,262.67	\$255.97	\$112.85	\$1,935,152
YUMA	1,110	2,866	\$297,095.25	\$267.65	\$103.66	\$3,565,143
TOTAL	35,363	90,392	\$9,666,837	\$4,024	\$1,566	\$116,002,041

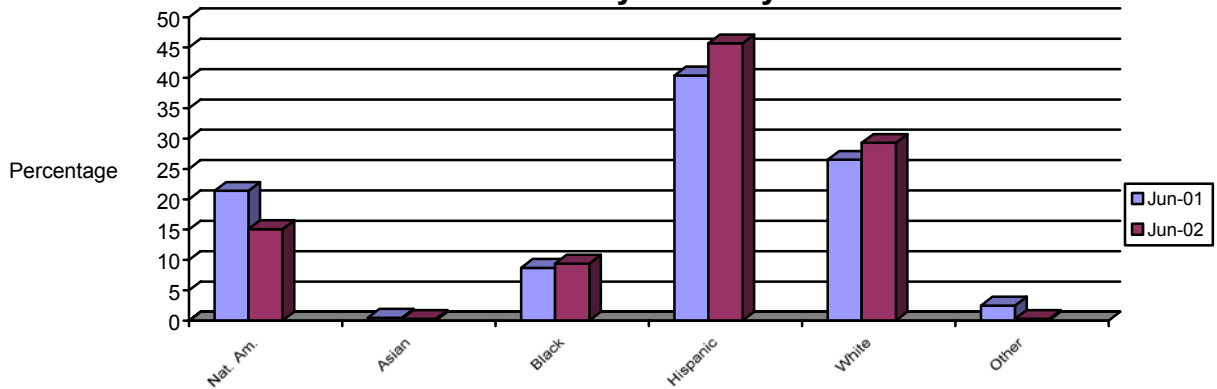
*Excludes two-parent households and unduplicated cases, recipients, and payments.

CASH ASSISTANCE CASELOAD DEMOGRAPHICS

Distribution of TANF Cases by Age of Head of Household



TANF Cases by Ethnicity

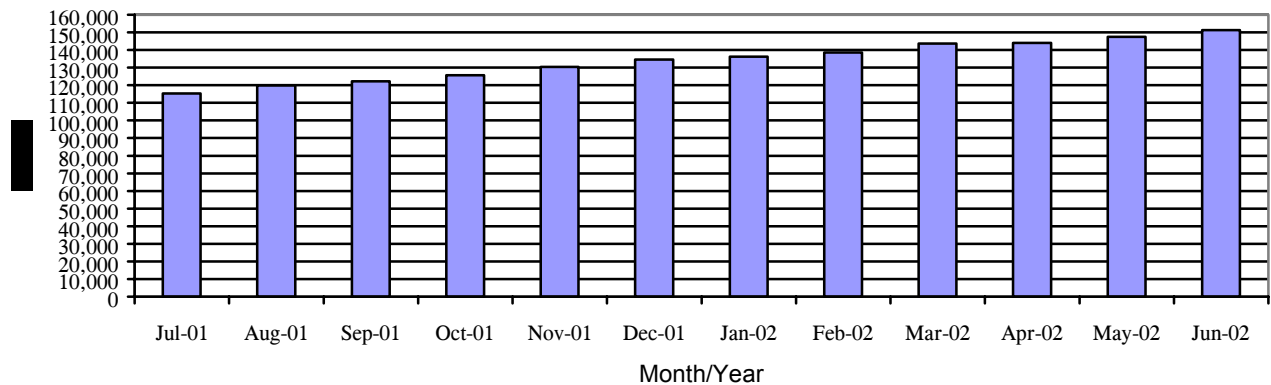


Appendix #6

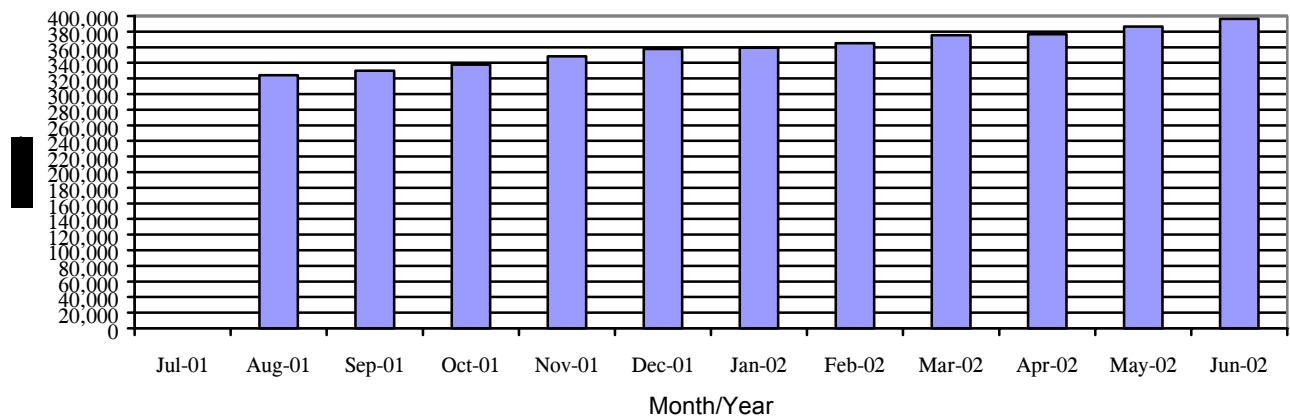
FOOD STAMPS, GENERAL ASSISTANCE, AND MEDICAL ASSISTANCE CASELOAD DATA

The following four charts show the caseload changes in Food Stamps (Cases and Recipients), General Assistance, and Medical Assistance cases.

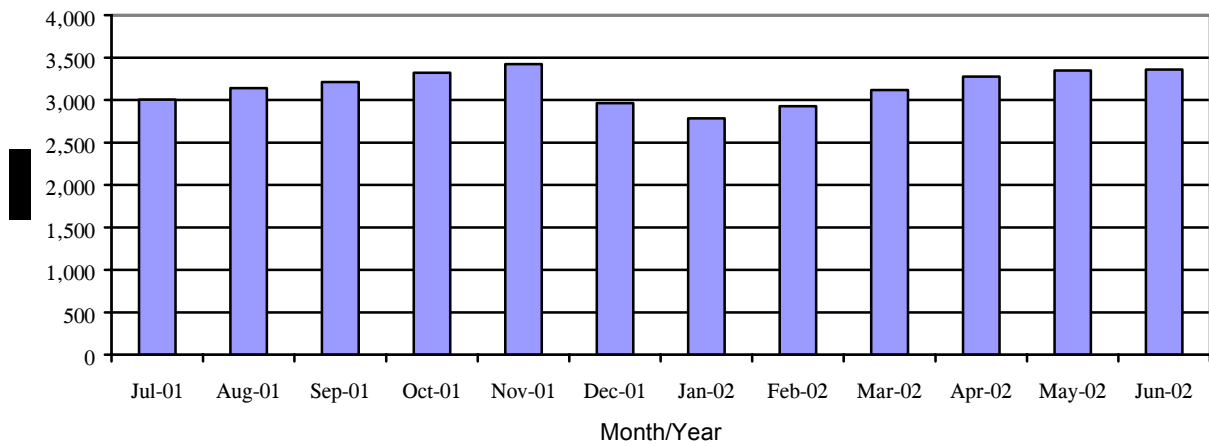
Food Stamp Cases



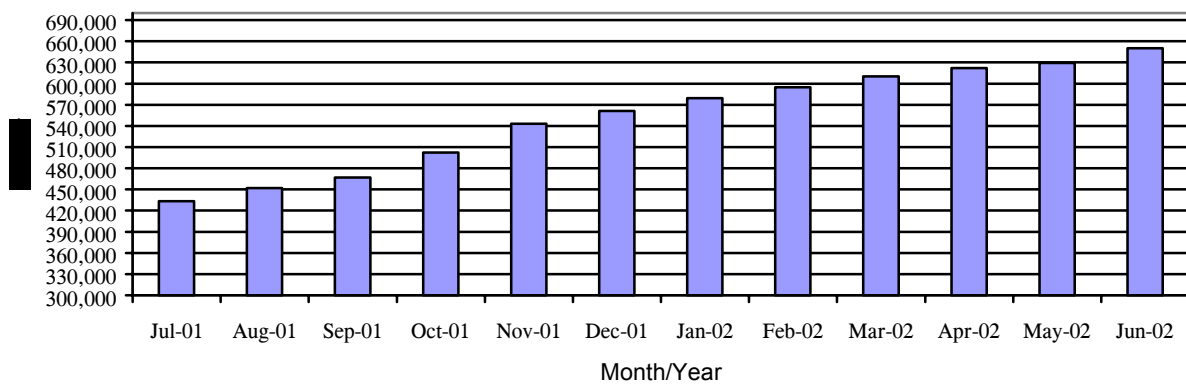
Food Stamp Recipients



General Assistance Cases



Medical Assistance Cases



**TWO-YEAR EMPOWER TIME LIMIT DATA
CASH ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS REMOVED FROM THE GRANT - SFY2002**

COUNTY	Jul-01	Aug-01	Sep-01	Oct-01	Nov-01	Dec-01	Jan-02	Feb-02	Mar-02	Apr-02	May-02	Jun-02	TOTAL
APACHE	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	6
COCHISE	5	5	4	4	3	6	3	7	1	3	4	4	49
COCONINO	1	0	1	1	3	2	0	0	1	3	2	0	14
GILA	0	1	3	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	4	0	11
GREENLEE	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
GRAHAM	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	7
LA PAZ	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	7
MARICOPA	31	28	29	20	35	35	26	35	32	37	56	43	407
MOHAVE	4	1	4	5	3	5	2	3	1	1	4	4	37
NAVAJO	2	3	1	4	1	1	0	1	2	0	1	0	16
PIMA	18	14	14	15	30	17	25	22	8	14	29	17	223
PINAL	7	5	7	5	3	4	4	10	5	3	9	7	69
SANTA CRUZ	0	0	0	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	9
YAVAPAI	1	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	9
YUMA	1	4	3	6	7	3	1	2	1	4	3	10	45
OTHER	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	71	64	68	68	91	77	64	82	52	69	115	92	913

TWO-YEAR EMPOWER TIME LIMIT DATA
CASH ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS REMOVED FROM THE GRANT - SFY2001

COUNTY	Jul-00	Aug-00	Sep-00	Oct-00	Nov-00	Dec-00	Jan-01	Feb-01	Mar-01	Apr-01	May-01	Jun-01	TOTAL
APACHE	1	2	2	0	1	1	2	3	1	0	0	1	14
COCHISE	5	7	5	3	6	2	3	5	3	4	2	4	49
COCONINO	6	2	8	2	1	1	0	1	2	0	1	0	24
GILA	1	1	2	2	1	0	0	2	0	1	1	2	13
GREENLEE	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
GRAHAM	3	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	10
LA PAZ	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	7
MARICOPA	58	56	58	31	35	38	17	31	19	37	31	41	452
MOHAVE	5	3	6	1	1	2	6	5	3	1	1	3	37
NAVAJO	3	5	8	1	2	2	2	4	2	0	2	2	33
PIMA	26	23	27	27	20	14	16	19	20	12	12	18	234
PINAL	11	4	15	7	4	8	3	12	5	7	3	5	84
SANTA CRUZ	0	3	0	1	1	0	1	1	2	4	4	0	17
YAVAPAI	3	4	2	1	0	0	3	2	2	0	0	3	20
YUMA	8	8	6	3	4	2	3	4	4	3	1	0	46
OTHER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
TOTAL	132	121	140	79	80	71	56	90	64	72	58	79	1,042

CASH ASSISTANCE CASES WITH FAMILY BENEFIT CAP CHILDREN - SFY2002

COUNTY	Jul-01	Aug-01	Sep-01	Oct-01	Nov-01	Dec-01	Jan-02	Feb-02	Mar-02	Apr-02	May-02	Jun-02	TOTAL
APACHE	40	37	34	32	34	28	28	33	36	31	31	33	397
COCHISE	224	233	237	244	245	249	249	249	255	261	262	277	2,985
COCONINO	38	40	44	46	52	47	46	50	50	45	46	51	555
GILA	152	152	144	151	160	178	177	177	179	176	181	179	2,006
GREENLEE	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	3	2	1	47
GRAHAM	49	59	59	63	68	65	69	63	67	65	63	55	745
LA PAZ	21	20	20	24	27	25	24	28	27	31	36	36	319
MARICOPA	2,728	2,842	2,893	3,127	3,209	3,314	3,400	3,443	3,536	3,596	3,689	3,760	39,537
MOHAVE	118	113	118	117	118	120	118	113	113	129	133	141	1,333
NAVAJO	76	65	64	58	59	56	61	63	63	60	52	55	732
PIMA	985	985	1,000	1,031	1,047	1,082	1,054	1,079	1,124	1,161	1,215	1,243	13,006
PINAL	343	361	371	407	422	420	420	446	455	452	461	460	5,018
SANTA CRUZ	50	54	57	57	60	67	63	64	59	57	58	64	710
YAVAPAI	40	45	47	50	51	57	68	65	62	70	68	69	692
YUMA	174	194	195	192	198	192	187	169	172	186	198	224	2,281
OTHER	5	7	5	6	4	5	6	5	5	8	7	7	70
TOTAL	5,048	5,212	5,292	5,610	5,759	5,910	5,974	6,051	6,207	6,331	6,502	6,655	70,433

Note: Duplicate count

CASH ASSISTANCE CASES WITH FAMILY BENEFIT CAP CHILDREN - SFY2001

COUNTY	Jul-00	Aug-00	Sep-00	Oct-00	Nov-00	Dec-00	Jan-01	Feb-01	Mar-01	Apr-01	May-01	Jun-01	TOTAL
APACHE	353	368	369	387	219	48	49	40	41	36	37	36	1,983
COCHISE	173	179	187	191	194	206	215	217	229	229	232	221	2,473
COCONINO	142	147	157	165	125	76	48	41	40	32	33	33	1,039
GILA	99	104	101	105	106	106	124	129	132	134	130	130	1,400
GREENLEE	7	5	3	3	5	3	3	2	1	1	3	4	40
GRAHAM	50	55	50	45	49	52	58	57	51	50	52	52	621
LA PAZ	16	14	15	18	19	22	22	22	20	20	20	19	227
MARICOPA	2,164	2,223	2,311	2,331	2,343	2,380	2,425	2,469	2,525	2,542	2,576	2,607	28,896
MOHAVE	94	90	99	111	109	106	112	116	130	121	124	122	1,334
NAVAJO	229	251	256	263	178	86	80	81	78	82	77	81	1,742
PIMA	800	866	876	891	906	921	908	943	973	950	988	965	10,987
PINAL	289	292	294	293	325	331	329	330	339	306	328	331	3,787
SANTA CRUZ	33	34	38	46	49	49	51	48	47	47	52	55	549
YAVAPAI	45	45	43	50	52	51	51	60	55	52	49	39	592
YUMA	126	127	137	149	139	147	147	161	146	139	147	166	1,731
OTHER	6	7	5	6	1	4	3	4	2	0	5	6	49
TOTAL	4,626	4,807	4,941	5,054	4,819	4,588	4,625	4,720	4,809	4,741	4,853	4,867	57,450

Note: Duplicate count

TEEN PARENTS NOT ELIGIBLE FOR CASH ASSISTANCE DUE TO MINOR PARENT PROVISIONS - SFY2002

COUNTY	Jul-01	Aug-01	Sep-01	Oct-01	Nov-01	Dec-01	Jan-02	Feb-02	Mar-02	Apr-02	May-02	Jun-02	TOTAL
APACHE	1	1	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	15
COCHISE	5	3	3	2	0	0	3	3	1	2	2	1	25
COCONINO	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	14
GILA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GREENLEE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GRAHAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LA PAZ	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
MARICOPA	30	34	40	40	44	39	34	30	29	28	38	34	420
MOHAVE	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	3	5	6	4	23
NAVAJO	0	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	18
PIMA	7	11	17	16	10	15	10	9	8	11	13	17	144
PINAL	3	3	5	10	10	9	6	7	6	4	4	6	73
SANTA CRUZ	0	0	1	3	3	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	12
YAVAPAI	2	2	2	4	5	2	2	2	2	3	1	1	28
YUMA	2	2	2	2	3	1	1	4	4	4	4	4	33
OTHER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	51	59	76	82	81	74	64	60	58	61	72	72	810

Note: Duplicate Count

TEEN PARENTS NOT ELIGIBLE FOR CASH ASSISTANCE DUE TO MINOR PARENT PROVISIONS - SFY2001

COUNTY	Jul-00	Aug-00	Sep-00	Oct-00	Nov-00	Dec-00	Jan-01	Feb-01	Mar-01	Apr-01	May-01	Jun-01	TOTAL
APACHE	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	2	2	2	11
COCHISE	3	2	2	0	2	2	3	3	2	3	4	5	31
COCONINO	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	8
GILA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	2	2	13
GREENLEE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GRAHAM	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	12
LA PAZ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MARICOPA	26	29	26	26	24	24	25	29	25	21	22	26	303
MOHAVE	2	3	2	1	4	5	6	9	8	6	3	1	50
NAVAJO	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	7
PIMA	12	19	17	19	15	26	24	27	14	9	6	7	195
PINAL	2	2	2	4	4	4	4	4	0	0	2	2	30
SANTA CRUZ	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
YAVAPAI	3	3	3	2	2	0	0	2	2	3	3	2	25
YUMA	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	9
OTHER	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	59	65	58	57	53	63	65	80	55	47	46	51	699

Note: Duplicate Count

**CASH ASSISTANCE CASES – 25% SANCTION
SFY2002**

COUNTY	Jul-01	Aug-01	Sep-01	Oct-01	Nov-01	Dec-01	Jan-02	Feb-02	Mar-02	Apr-02	May-02	Jun-02	TOTAL
APACHE	6	6	32	27	28	6	4	12	8	11	15	8	163
COCHISE	8	12	7	13	2	14	19	6	3	0	9	20	113
COCONINO	2	1	9	6	4	3	9	3	0	4	1	2	44
GILA	7	9	4	6	2	8	6	3	5	1	0	3	54
GREENLEE	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	5
GRAHAM	1	1	0	7	5	6	3	2	9	2	6	1	43
LA PAZ	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	2	0	0	0	1	8
MARICOPA	157	157	124	92	83	135	207	88	84	73	63	149	1,412
MOHAVE	13	26	11	19	20	13	18	6	3	2	14	21	166
NAVAJO	3	6	10	16	12	7	7	15	7	5	9	5	102
PIMA	78	48	101	98	80	78	77	35	24	5	11	8	643
PINAL	22	9	13	3	22	7	18	19	4	5	8	12	142
SANTA CRUZ	1	7	2	0	1	1	5	0	3	9	4	2	35
YAVAPAI	10	19	9	10	26	20	10	11	2	10	7	21	155
YUMA	1	1	1	0	1	3	4	5	3	0	0	6	25
OTHER	1	1	1	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	9
TOTAL	310	304	324	300	287	305	393	207	155	127	147	260	3,119

**CASH ASSISTANCE CASES – 25% SANCTION
SFY2001**

COUNTY	Jul-00	Aug-00	Sep-00	Oct-00	Nov-00	Dec-00	Jan-01	Feb-01	Mar-01	Apr-01	May-01	Jun-01	TOTAL
APACHE	1	3	3	6	9	2	4	3	4	6	21	13	75
COCHISE	26	24	16	15	5	3	12	5	9	6	2	3	126
COCONINO	4	2	7	5	0	5	5	11	7	6	1	7	60
GILA	13	7	2	4	1	2	5	3	6	7	10	7	67
GREENLEE	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
GRAHAM	1	3	2	2	1	0	5	4	6	3	3	1	31
LA PAZ	5	3	2	2	0	0	0	3	0	1	1	0	17
MARICOPA	277	291	237	207	171	127	168	157	156	198	171	179	2,339
MOHAVE	34	37	17	46	15	10	12	12	13	8	7	12	223
NAVAJO	13	13	8	5	2	5	8	6	8	6	13	15	102
PIMA	119	91	91	137	42	38	55	69	62	86	61	125	976
PINAL	37	20	28	39	20	12	17	32	15	11	12	19	262
SANTA CRUZ	9	3	0	1	1	4	2	1	10	2	0	1	34
YAVAPAI	23	16	20	20	19	12	14	20	13	20	12	17	206
YUMA	18	11	21	5	4	1	2	5	3	2	7	1	80
OTHER	0	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	6
TOTAL	582	527	458	495	290	222	309	331	313	362	321	400	4,610

**CASH ASSISTANCE CASES – 50% SANCTION
SFY2002**

COUNTY	Jul-01	Aug-01	Sep-01	Oct-01	Nov-01	Dec-01	Jan-02	Feb-02	Mar-02	Apr-02	May-02	Jun-02	TOTAL
APACHE	6	4	3	22	14	16	2	2	6	5	7	10	97
COCHISE	3	8	8	4	6	3	14	14	4	0	3	4	71
COCONINO	5	1	0	6	4	4	3	2	2	0	3	0	30
GILA	4	3	6	5	3	0	3	1	2	2	1	1	31
GREENLEE	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
GRAHAM	2	0	1	0	5	2	2	3	6	2	1	5	29
LA PAZ	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	6
MARICOPA	104	95	89	81	75	70	108	134	73	53	51	77	1,010
MOHAVE	5	11	12	8	16	12	11	9	3	2	5	10	104
NAVAJO	12	5	5	10	13	15	20	6	8	6	3	9	112
PIMA	87	48	35	67	67	56	43	38	23	2	7	7	480
PINAL	13	16	5	8	10	15	6	12	15	1	7	10	118
SANTA CRUZ	1	0	5	2	0	0	1	4	0	1	1	2	17
YAVAPAI	4	13	7	5	4	12	12	6	7	0	6	9	85
YUMA	0	3	0	2	2	2	1	5	2	0	0	0	17
OTHER	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	7
TOTAL	247	209	176	22	220	209	227	239	152	74	95	148	2,216

**CASH ASSISTANCE CASES – 50% SANCTION
SFY2001**

COUNTY	Jul-00	Aug-00	Sep-00	Oct-00	Nov-00	Dec-00	Jan-01	Feb-01	Mar-01	Apr-01	May-01	Jun-01	TOTAL
APACHE	4	1	1	0	3	5	0	3	0	2	7	15	41
COCHISE	25	18	16	12	9	4	4	5	6	5	4	1	109
COCONINO	5	2	1	3	3	0	2	3	8	3	2	1	33
GILA	5	6	2	3	2	1	4	4	3	3	3	3	39
GREENLEE	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
GRAHAM	6	6	1	0	0	0	0	4	3	4	2	2	28
LA PAZ	1	2	1	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	10
MARICOPA	231	220	197	169	154	113	77	111	105	101	120	87	1,685
MOHAVE	12	20	21	15	26	9	6	10	11	5	5	7	147
NAVAJO	11	10	18	9	8	3	6	10	2	5	3	6	91
PIMA	91	88	54	74	94	40	31	45	53	48	34	44	696
PINAL	28	34	16	28	23	11	9	17	24	6	8	11	215
SANTA CRUZ	5	7	3	1	0	0	5	0	0	3	1	1	26
YAVAPAI	8	14	14	14	14	8	5	6	11	11	8	7	120
YUMA	8	9	9	14	6	3	1	1	2	3	1	5	62
OTHER	2	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
TOTAL	443	437	356	348	345	197	151	219	229	199	198	191	3,313

CASH ASSISTANCE CASES CLOSED DUE TO SANCTIONS*
SFY2002

COUNTY	Jul-01	Aug-01	Sep-01	Oct-01	Nov-01	Dec-01	Jan-02	Feb-02	Mar-02	Apr-02	May-02	Jun-02	TOTAL
APACHE	12	4	5	5	20	8	11	4	3	5	6	3	86
COCHISE	2	9	9	14	5	12	7	13	13	0	7	7	98
COCONINO	1	1	2	0	2	2	4	3	3	1	0	2	21
GILA	3	6	3	3	6	4	1	4	0	1	0	4	35
GREENLEE	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	5
GRAHAM	6	2	0	2	3	9	5	5	3	3	2	1	41
LA PAZ	2	2	0	3	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	13
MARICOPA	107	128	94	81	62	76	81	104	90	45	44	66	978
MOHAVE	13	19	8	16	5	15	12	13	9	3	4	7	124
NAVAJO	2	9	8	9	8	16	15	15	8	10	6	6	112
PIMA	58	86	65	62	65	54	60	44	30	8	16	16	564
PINAL	18	15	9	8	13	19	17	15	12	9	9	19	163
SANTA CRUZ	4	2	2	4	1	0	0	1	6	1	1	0	22
YAVAPAI	8	10	10	10	7	6	11	12	6	3	3	9	95
YUMA	6	1	5	3	3	1	2	4	9	2	2	2	40
OTHER	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
TOTAL	243	295	221	221	201	223	230	239	194	91	100	142	2,400

*First month of ineligibility

CASH ASSISTANCE CASES CLOSED DUE TO SANCTIONS*
SFY2001

COUNTY	Jul-00	Aug-00	Sep-00	Oct-00	Nov-00	Dec-00	Jan-01	Feb-01	Mar-01	Apr-01	May-01	Jun-01	TOTAL
APACHE	3	2	2	1	0	1	6	0	1	1	4	6	27
COCHISE	14	29	18	15	7	6	9	3	8	8	6	3	126
COCONINO	3	3	4	1	4	2	1	0	1	4	1	3	27
GILA	12	4	3	4	2	3	0	2	1	3	8	4	46
GREENLEE	3	2	2	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	14
GRAHAM	12	7	7	6	0	0	0	1	2	2	3	0	40
LA PAZ	6	3	2	1	0	2	1	2	0	0	1	6	24
MARICOPA	264	240	189	176	163	112	121	95	122	129	115	124	1,850
MOHAVE	34	21	23	22	18	22	14	11	19	19	13	8	224
NAVAJO	11	26	10	9	9	8	3	10	8	8	10	8	120
PIMA	104	87	83	87	61	68	59	45	50	67	47	70	828
PINAL	30	31	28	25	21	24	22	20	16	32	14	18	281
SANTA CRUZ	6	5	7	0	1	0	0	1	3	0	2	1	26
YAVAPAI	13	7	11	12	9	14	6	9	5	7	11	15	119
YUMA	20	18	21	14	17	6	4	5	5	3	4	4	121
OTHER	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
TOTAL	535	488	410	376	313	270	246	205	241	283	239	272	3,878

*First month of ineligibility

Teen Pregnancy Prevention Programs

COCHISE AND SANTA CRUZ COUNTIES

Child and Family Resources. Target population: Youth in grades 4 through 12. Child and Family Resources, Inc. in collaboration with Cochise County School Districts located in Sierra Vista, Palominas, Tombstone, Fort Huachuca, Huachuca City, and the Santa Cruz County School District consortium, along with the Cochise and Santa Cruz County Juvenile Probation Departments, Sierra Vista, and Nogales Choices for Family Programs, Mary's Mission, and other Cochise and Santa Cruz County community agencies will provide abstinence-only education to approximately 5,000 children age 10 through 18. The program will use the *Managing Pressures* and *Sex Can Wait* curriculum. Parents and the community will be educated through presentations prior to each cycle of instruction as well as ensuring that parents can see the curriculum at the school offices. The contractor held a county-wide creative contest for written and art entries related to abstinence and received approximately 200 entries.

COCONINO COUNTY

Northern Arizona University. Target population: Youth in grades 6 through 9. The program is being provided at Flagstaff Junior High School and Mt. Elden Middle School with support from faculty, administration, and parents. During the third year of the program, the A.C. Green *I've Got the Power* curriculum materials will continue to be used. The plan is to recruit 40 to 60 students for an after school program that will encompass the stated curriculum and physical activity. The program, administered by graduate and undergraduate students at NAU, will run 12 weeks for a total of 36 hours. The program uses physical activities to promote abstinence education via alternatives to participation in sexual behaviors. Youth need positive activities to fill the void of unstructured time that otherwise might be spent developing unhealthy relationships that may result in sexual activity. The physical activity chosen for any particular session will depend on the curriculum focus of that session, as the physical activity will be integrated with the lesson focus. The contractor began club type activities at Coconino High School with the support of a life skills teacher.

Tuba City Medical Center

Target population: Native American children ages 11 through 19, parents, youth workers, and adults committed to youth. The contract, awarded to the United States Public Health Services, Indian Health Services, and Tuba City Medical Center, began on August 1, 1999. During the first 60 days of the program, an Advisory Board was developed, an Adult and Youth Abstinence Only counselor was hired, and an education plan was developed.

The Abstinence-Only Education Program uses the *Sex Can Wait* curriculum in the school-based program. The program includes components focusing on the Navajo philosophy of child bearing, clan systems, and Navajo Beauty Way, as well as information on alcohol and drugs including the negative effects they can have on an individual's sexual behavior. The Adult component provides education to community workers who work with youth, and to the community and parents in a variety of settings depending on the needs of the community.

GILA COUNTY

University of Arizona (U of A) Gila County Extension

Target population: Youth in grades 5 through 12, parents, youth workers and adults committed to youth, and high-risk children of all ages. In Gila County, there is an ongoing coalition focusing on the problem of teenage pregnancy. This coalition provides the oversight for the Abstinence-Only Education program. The program has both community-based and school-based components in order to serve a broad age range and target efforts in the towns of Globe, Miami, Hayden-Winkelman, the San Carlos Apache Reservation, and surrounding areas.

The goal of the Gila County initiative is to directly impact individual decision making and to change a community culture from one of mixed messages about sexuality and teen pregnancy to one that promotes abstinence as a healthy choice. In the school-based portion of the program, high school students are trained to provide the *Managing Pressures* curriculum to elementary and junior high students. This curriculum includes an interactive theater component with skits on abstinence. High school juniors and seniors are also recruited to mentor incoming freshman students. This program is provided in four school districts: Globe, Miami, Hayden-Winkelman, and San Carlos. The community-based portion of the program includes educational seminars for parents of children participating in the *Managing Pressures Before Marriage* curriculum, training adult coaches to mentor the high school students who teach *Managing Pressures Before Marriage*, and seminars/brown bag lunch classes that are open to the public.

GRAHAM COUNTY - See Pima County; Pima Youth Partnership subcontract.

GREENLEE COUNTY - See Pima County; Pima Youth Partnership subcontract.

LA PAZ COUNTY - See Mohave County; Westcare contractor expanded into La Paz County on July 1, 2000.

MARICOPA COUNTY

Passion and Principle of Arizona, Inc. (PPAZ)

Target Population: Youth in grades 7 through 12. PPAZ is a nonprofit organization that has provided the Abstinence Only Education Program to the state of Arizona since 1994. PPAZ has taught in the community's public schools and has established itself as a leader and innovator in this field of education. On average they teach roughly 110 classes per year impacting more than 1,800 teens with the message of abstinence in both middle and high schools in the districts of Tempe, Mesa, Chandler, and Scottsdale, as well as some schools in Phoenix. The program is using its own *Abstinence Only* curriculum, which is effective in the communities that it serves. The curriculum is supplemented by personal life sharing from the trainers regarding their commitment to abstinence until marriage or secondary virginity. The curriculum seeks to help students make a personal choice to apply abstinence until marriage to their own life. Students are encouraged to think rationally, and there is an emphasis that "sex does not just happen". It also focuses on the risks of premarital sex, setting limits with regards to physical affection, and refusal skills.

Mercy Healthcare Arizona

Target Population: Youth in grades 6 through 8, and teachers in participating schools. Arizona St. Joseph's Hospital, in collaboration with the A.C. Green Youth Foundation, provides Abstinence-Only Education Program in 23 schools in six low-income, urban school districts located in central and west Phoenix. The curriculum used is *I've Got Power* which is owned and copyrighted by the A.C. Green Youth Foundation, Inc. Abstinence-Only Education Program curriculum and related topics is provided to students in grades 6 through 8, to teachers, appropriate school faculty, and persons in the community. In addition to classes, teacher and parent training, 15 of the 23 schools have an Abstinence Club that will be based on a commitment to choosing sexual abstinence until marriage. These clubs have direct and personal contact with A.C. Green Youth Foundation and the members participate in field trips, community service projects, fund raising, and arts and crafts projects. Each year an A.C. Green Day is held for club members. This is a reward for their participation in the club. This program has been very successful since its inception in 1998. The program has tripled its outreach to the school district since 1998. The message is being embraced by students, faculty, and the community.

Mountain Park Health Center

Target Population: Youth in grades 5 through 12. Central Abstinence Until Marriage Initiative, set forth by coalition members representing health care, recreation, behavioral health, and education, provides programming designed to promote abstinence as the only certain way to avoid pregnancy and decrease health risks associated with premarital sex.

To counter the media images of "Just Do It" and daily images of premarital sex on television, the South Phoenix Abstinence Only Initiative is committed to developing and implementing creative and innovative strategies that help children realize sex can wait until marriage. The goal is for the young people of the community to recognize the importance of believing in their future as opposed to pursuing immediate gratification that often has dire consequences.

Mountain Park Health Center, in partnership with the South Mountain YMCA, presents the *Sex Can Wait* and *Wait Training* curriculum primarily to youth in grades 5 through 12 in South Phoenix/South Mountain area schools. Presentations also occur for youth attending the local YMCA. In addition, individual services are provided to high-risk youths.

Catholic Social Services of Central and Northern Arizona (CSS)

Target Population: Youth in grades 6 through 12, parents, youth workers and adults committed to youth, and high-risk children of all ages. CSS, in collaboration with Christian Family Care Agency, provides services in central and northwest Maricopa County areas not served by the other providers. Group presentations and educational opportunities are offered to schools, churches, youth groups, and current clients of two agencies and other social service agencies. Six curricula are offered : *Choosing the Best Way*, *Choosing The Best Path*, *Choosing The Best Life*, *Managing Pressures Before Marriage*, *Wait Training*, and *Plain Talk for Parents*. The goal of the program is to stress abstinence until marriage through the provision of a variety of curricula that meet the needs of the community and the identified target group.

Arizona State University (ASU) College of Nursing

Target Population: Adults ages 20 through 45 in high-risk groups. In a joint initiative sponsored by ASU Community Health Services Clinics and the Salvation Army, Abstinence-Only Education Program is being implemented at a Salvation Army Drug and Alcohol Recovery Center in Phoenix. The Program is also being offered at the East Valley Transitional Training and Living Center in Mesa and the Towers Jail. The target population for this jointly sponsored program is approximately 200 men and women. Weekly classes entitled Healthy Relationships are presented one hour per week for eight weeks during the year. Salvation Army and other agency staff also are offered five-hour training workshops. Staff and resident involvement is encouraged. ASU has modified the existing *FACTS* abstinence-only curriculum to make it more age appropriate for this target population. Two nurse practitioners teach the weekly classes during the contract year. These classes are repeated six times during the year. Residents are tracked for one year following participation.

MOHAVE COUNTY

Westcare Arizona

Target population: High-risk youth and their parents, youth workers and adults committed to high risk youth, and youth ages 10 through 17. Westcare Arizona, a nonprofit agency located in Mohave County, was awarded a contract on March 15, 1999. The contractor provides services to youth, high-risk youth and parents, youth workers, and adults committed to high-risk youth. The agency has developed a coalition consisting of youth and adults to act as an advisory board on issues related to the program and to assist in keeping the pulse of the community for the issue of abstinence-only education.

Westcare began its program working with the Juvenile Court system and Juvenile Probation Officers to provide a minimum of five hours of abstinence instruction to youth and parents of youth in the Juvenile Probation system. The program has expanded to provide services in the schools in both Mohave and LaPaz Counties. The contractor also has provided services to the Colorado River Indian Tribes. *Managing Pressures* and *Wait Training* are the two curriculums that are used. The agency enlists various professionals in the area to assist with guest presentations to youth and adult participants.

NAVAJO COUNTY

Arizona Psychology Services

Target population: Youth in grades 5 through 12, parents, and high-risk youth. The Abstinence-Only Project (AOP) is a consortium of northeastern Arizona educational and community-based organizations under the direction of a private sector psychology practice venture entitled Arizona Psychology Associates (APS). The partnership includes area schools in Winslow and Holbrook and the support of county and city governments as well as local businesses. The objectives of AOP are directed toward children and young adults in Winslow, Arizona with the goal of teaching sexual abstinence as the behavioral standard prior to marriage, and thereby reducing the unwed birth rate for the targeted age group.

The programmatic components of AOP include using the *Managing Pressures Before Marriage* for grades 5 and 6, A.C. Green *I've Got The Power* for grades 7 and 8, and the *FACTS* and *Wait Training* curricula in public and private schools and the Indian dormitory, parent/teen workshops, small group educational interactions, monthly social activities, and retreats. Each of these elements is designed to provide information as well as skills to assist the individual in selecting sexual abstinence before marriage as a viable and healthy choice.

PIMA COUNTY

Pima Prevention Partnership (PPP)

Target population: Youth in grades 4 through 12, parents, high-risk children of all ages, and adults ages 20 through 45. PPP, in conjunction with subcontractor Luz Social Services, Inc., and Stork's Nest, are providing abstinence education programs to various target groups in the Tucson area. The targeted populations for Luz Social Services are male and female youth ages 10 to 19 in grades 4 through 12 and their parents. The target area is focused on the southside of Tucson and is primarily a Hispanic, Spanish-speaking population. Stork's Nest targets youth in grades 4 through 12 and unmarried adults ages 19 and up, primarily African American. The Stork's Nest focuses on church groups in central and downtown Tucson but will expand as opportunities evolve.

PPP has subcontracted with several individual instructors to provide services to parents of youth in grades 5 through 12, middle school youth in grades 6 through 8, high school youth in grades 9 through 12, young adults and adults. The target areas are those areas of Tucson that are not currently receiving service through another provider. A wide range of curriculum are being used to meet the needs of the wide target population. *Managing Pressures*, *Wait Training*, and A.C. Green *I've got the Power* are the primary curriculums that are currently being used.

PPP is reviewing other curriculum to integrate into the program at the different grade levels. PPP has developed an after school program for youth interested in promoting the abstinence message.

Child and Family Resources, Inc. (Tucson)

Target population: Youth in grades 7 through 8 and their parents. *Girl Talk* and *Guy Talk (GT)* programs emphasize abstinence-only education within a broader prevention context. The twelve-session, gender and developmentally tailored curricula, use social skills training and psycho-educational methods to equip middle school youth with the tools they need to build personal strengths and resist pressures to engage in premarital sexual activity. Companion curricula for each program are distributed to parents of all participants.

The GT programs are offered through school-based clubs both in school and after school during the school year. Program service is also provided at the Child and Family Teen Parenting program. The educators for the program, who receive extensive training from the author of the curriculum, are students at the University of Arizona.

Pima Youth Partnership (PYP)

Target population: Youth in grades 5 through 12, parents, and high-risk youth of all ages. The goal of PYP is to facilitate the development of abstinence education programs for Pima County rural communities. These communities are Marana, Catalina, the Pasqua Yacqui Tribe, and the Tohono O'odham Nation. Curriculum offered includes *Managing Pressures Before Marriage* for grades 5 through 8, and *Wait Training* for grades 9 through 12, and *Plain Talk for Parents*. Programs are provided to high-risk youth at the Catalina Mountain Boys School, a detention center for boys up to age 18. Native American youth are reached on the Tohono O'odham Nation in the San Simon School and the Santa Rosa Boarding Schools. Services are also provided at residential group homes in the rural areas. PYP temporarily provided services for six months from December 1, 2000 to May 31, 2001 in Graham and Greenlee Counties through a subcontract with South Eastern Arizona Behavioral Health Services (SEABHS) to abstinence education to grades 7 through 12 reaching an estimated 160 youth. This may continue if additional funds become available.

PINAL COUNTY

Pinal County Health Department

Target population: Youth in grades 5 through 12. The Pinal County Health Department in a collaboration with the Pinal County cities of Apache Junction, Coolidge, Florence, Superior, and Maricopa and the local schools, provide abstinence-only education to youth and adults in Pinal County. The program provides the following services for youth throughout Pinal County: (1) classroom education for grades 5 through 12, (2) a youth development club for grades 5 through 8, and (3) parent/adult workshops on teen sexuality issues. The program serves five school districts in Pinal County with a minimum of eight hours of instruction per classroom. The program also developed a traveling drama team that provides hour-long performances about abstinence to students in grades 5 through 8.

YAVAPAI COUNTY

Catholic Social Services of Central & Northern Arizona (CSS-Yavapai)

Target population: Youth in grades 4 through 12, parents, youth workers, and adults committed to youth, and high-risk children of all ages. Abstinence education in Yavapai County is a separate component of the Teenage Pregnancy Prevention Program (TAPP), a community coalition in central Yavapai County. The lead agency is Catholic Social Services with other collaborators being the Yavapai County Health Department, West Yavapai Guidance Clinic, Yavapai Big Brothers/Big Sisters, and Prescott Unified School District. Abstinence education expanded throughout the county providing services to the Verde Valley and central Yavapai County.

In the past, the focus has been primarily on the Prescott area, which varies culturally from the Verde Valley. In this project, efforts will be made to form a coalition in the Verde Valley to address the needs of that area. Abstinence education in Yavapai County will lead group presentations in schools, churches, youth groups, and other community organizations. Eight curricula will be offered: *Facing Reality*, *Choosing the Best*, and *FACTS* (grades 7 through 9), *Managing Pressure Before Marriage* (grades 4 through 6), *Wait Training* and *Choosing The Best Life* (grades 9 through 12), *Plain Talk for Parents*, and *Baby Think it Over*. Computerized dolls were purchased to use with the *Guys and Dolls* curriculum. A Catholic Social Services subcontractor, Humboldt Unified School District, is providing additional services in the middle schools; and a Creative Writing Seminar for teens and adults is provided to the high-risk populations. The program also collaborates with other local agencies to present the Teen Maze project in the local high schools.

YUMA COUNTY

Arizona-Mexico Border Health Foundation

Target population: Youth in grades 5 through 12; parents, youth workers and adults committed to youth, and high risk children of all ages. The Abstinence-Only Education Program *Worth the Wait (Vale la Pena Esperar)* provides cultural, linguistic, gender, developmental age and special needs appropriate services to pre-adolescents and adolescents residing in Yuma County in the communities of Yuma, Wellton, Somerton, and San Luis. The program utilizes trained teen peer educators to assist in teaching *Managing Pressures Before Marriage* to preteens. It also offers the *Wait Training* curricula for grades 9 through 12. The program also sponsors an after school AB-TAB Club that includes community service activities. The program collaborates with the Yuma County Nurturing Families Coalition to present the Teen Maze project and other community activities. The Yuma County University of Arizona Cooperative Extension subcontracts with Puentes de Amistad to provide Train-the-Trainer education to a group of youth to teach about abstinence-only education.

ADHS Abstinence Only Education Program

Accomplishments

Local Projects

The program renewed 17 contracts to local projects in July 2001, for the fourth year of implementation to provide community-based abstinence education services. Several contractors were granted expansions to their contracts to include abstinence youth events, teen mazes or to reach additional geographic areas.

The media contractor convened youth focus groups for a third year. The group provided feedback on the media campaign creative concepts, radio and television spots. Plans have been made to reconvene the Parent/Youth Advisory Committee to discuss the content and structure of the next program Request for Proposal. The committee will meet as needed to review RFP proposals, help to plan 2003 youth abstinence assemblies in Southern Arizona being put on by a local project, review media storyboards and provide input to ADHS staff regarding program goals and objectives.

During the fourth year of programming, a total of 29,378 participants received at least one or more abstinence only education sessions. Of this number served in the fourth year, a total of 20,458 students (70 percent), attended all the program sessions. The majority of those participants were in 7th through 10th grade, with an average age of 14 years old. Approximately 42 percent of the students were Hispanic, 36 percent White, 6 percent Native American, and the remaining percentage African American, Asian and other minorities. The majority of the programming occurred in 175 schools throughout the state during school hours.

During the fourth year, some contractors continued their participation in a local coalition, as required. Maricopa County abstinence-only education program contractors disbanded the development of their own coalition and opted to participate on other coalitions in the county. Pima County contractors also disbanded their coalition but decided to continue to meet on a much more informal basis as necessary to assist in exhibits and special events.

Media Campaign

A contract was renewed with Cooley Advertising and Public Relations to provide media services for the fourth year of the program. The statewide media campaign continued to gain momentum during SFY2002 with the launching of four new television spots targeting the teen audience and parents. The new spots focused on the consequences of early sexual activity including pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases.

These spots were developed in English and Spanish and ran on cable and major television networks throughout the state. One of the television spots, “Runner”, won media awards from several organizations.

Four new radio spots were also developed that broadened the reach of the program to the rural areas. New brochures were prepared, as well as print ads, which incorporated the “Sex: A Game Not Worth The Risk” abstinence until marriage message. Theater slide ads, billboards, and bus bench ads were also placed in various locations. The graffiti art created in SFY2000 and placed in high-risk communities was updated with the new game theme. It has showed continually without being tagged. The web site at www.sexcanwait.com was updated. A creative contest was held again for the third year with participants from the abstinence education programs submitting writings or drawings that illustrated the abstinence until marriage message.

A twelve-month calendar was created using the artwork and writings of the students and distributed to contractors and other interested agencies. Posters, bookmarks, and abstinence pledge cards were also created. The Program had an educational booth at the Annual School Health Nurses Seminar in July 2002; the National Hispanic Women’s Conference; Dia De Los Ninos; Fiesta Patrias and at the Adolescent Health Care Conference in April 2002. Many brochures and promotional items were distributed to interested adults and children.

Evaluation Component

A contract was renewed with LeCroy and Milligan Associates from Tucson to provide for the independent evaluation of contractor services, including the media campaign, for the fourth year of the program. A new, shorter post program survey was developed and began to be used in January 2002. The third year evaluation report was approved and distributed. The fourth year draft annual evaluation report, including the data collected for each project, has been prepared and is awaiting final printing. Results from the fourth year evaluation indicate that students and parents who participated in a workshop about abstinence expressed high satisfaction. On average, adults and teens say that due to the program, they feel somewhat more knowledgeable about sexuality, somewhat more in control of their behavior and decisions about sex, and have more clarity about their attitudes and values about sex. Teens showed a gradual drift in the positive direction toward support of the abstinence message after the program.

Meetings/Conferences/Site Visits

Throughout 2001 and 2002, quarterly technical assistance meetings were held in Phoenix and in other locations for the abstinence only education program contractors. Speakers were brought in to provide additional information and education related to abstinence only education.

Topics included: training session on sexually transmitted diseases and condom effectiveness, gangs and diversity, creative writing applications, political climate in Arizona, information of the marriage commission, body image and teen behavior and sexual violence. The program was successful in completing 17 site visits between December 2001 and June 2002. Over 30 abstinence education class observations were made. Many issues were covered and technical assistance was provided if necessary. Final reports were compiled for each contractor.

Coordination with Other State Agencies

The program coordinated with the Department of Education to provide input on a quarterly basis on their HIV/AIDS Materials Review Committee during 2001-2002. The program continued to coordinate with the Governor's Office on the Character Counts Training workshops into the fall. The program continued to provide abstinence materials to the Department of Economic Security (DES) Family Preservation Unit and Foster Care programs during SFY2002. Abstinence program educational and promotional materials were provided to DES staff to assist in their training throughout the state. The program coordinated with the Governor's Parent's Commission on Drug Policy to sponsor a speaker to discuss their research on parent recruitment and retention.



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Equal Opportunity Employer/Program

Under the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), the Department must make a reasonable accommodation to allow a person with a disability to take part in a program, service, or activity. For example, this means that if necessary, the Department must provide sign language interpreters for people who are deaf, a wheelchair accessible location, or enlarged print materials. It also means that the Department will take any other reasonable action that allows you to take part in and understand a program or activity, including making reasonable changes to an activity. If you believe that you will not be able to understand or take part in a program or activity because of your disability, please let us know of your disability needs in advance if at all possible. This document is available in alternative formats by contacting: Office of Policy, Planning and Project Control at 602-542-2106.

